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WAR-TIME DRY ACT GOES INTO EFFECT IN UNITED STATES

No Prosecutions for Sale of
Beverages With Less Than
2.75 Per Cent Alcohol Until
Courts Have Passed on Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Without granting immunity to anyone who may sell beer with 2 3/4 per cent alcohol during the period of war-time prohibition, which began last night, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General of the United States, in a statement issued yesterday implies that those who sell such beer will not be prosecuted while the courts are determining whether it is intoxicating. Mr. Palmer maintains that beer with more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol is intoxicating, but takes the position that the Department of Justice should not anticipate a favorable decision by the courts by making wholesale arrests. However, distilled liquors, wines and beers with more than 2 3/4 per cent alcohol, he asserts, cannot be sold legally after last night at 12 o'clock and persons who sell them will be prosecuted vigorously.

If the courts sustain Mr. Palmer's contention that one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol makes beer intoxicating, all persons who have sold such beer will be prosecuted. It, therefore, resolves itself into a question of liquor dealers taking their chances as to whether the courts will decide favorably to them. Mr. Palmer expects an early decision.

Instructions More Specific

Instructions issued to all agents of the Department of Justice, it was learned, are more specific than Mr. Palmer's statement. The agents are told to make no arrests for the present of persons selling beer with less than 2 3/4 per cent of alcohol, but to arrest all persons who sell any kind of intoxicants with more than this percentage of alcohol. No comment was available from officials as to how the agents would be expected to ascertain the alcoholic strength of the beer that may be sold. Local police authorities are notified that their cooperation in detecting violations of the law is expected. Mr. Palmer's statement follows:

"After today it will be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits and any beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors, except for export. This prohibition will continue under the terms of the law until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization. As long as the law thus remains in force it must be obeyed, and I intend that the Department of Justice shall do its utmost to perform the duty which the Congress has placed upon it."

Law Held Constitutional

"This law has been held to be constitutional and valid by the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in New York. It plainly makes unlawful the sale of whisky, brandy and other distilled spirits and wine. The only controversy that has arisen is as to whether the sale of beer containing so little alcohol as to be not in fact intoxicating is prohibited. The government's contention has been that the act prohibits the manufacture and sale of beer containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, but the interpretation of the act is not free from difficulty and I am endeavoring to have the question settled by the courts at the earliest possible moment. My course with respect to beer containing less than 2 3/4 per cent of alcohol—which it is claimed is not intoxicating—will depend upon the ruling which will soon be made by the district courts in which cases are now pending or which may be brought."

"I have no power to grant amnesty to any who may see fit to manufacture or sell beer pending an authoritative judicial construction of the law and I am sure that brewers and dealers generally understand that the pendency of litigation will be no protection against prosecution for offenses under the law."

But with respect to whisky, brandy and other distilled spirits, wine and beer containing more than 2 3/4 per cent of alcohol and other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors, the prohibition is beyond controversy and but one course is open to the Department of Justice. All persons found selling such liquors must be arrested and prosecuted. The district attorneys will cause warrants to issue for all offenders as to whom evidence is furnished by the Bureau of Investigation, the agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau or the Treasury Department, local officers or others, and the marshals and their deputies will promptly serve such warrants.

"With the cooperation of local authorities, it is believed that the law can be made effective. For this reason I call attention to the fact that it is the duty of local arresting officers to make arrests for offenses committed in their presence, whether the offense be against the laws of the State or the laws of the United States. I confidently expect the hearty cooperation of local municipal authorities, and earnestly request that all police officers be instructed to arrest persons found selling in violation of the War Prohibition Act."

and to take such persons before a United States commissioner, when the district attorney will cause warrants to issue. Local officers should also report to the United States attorneys evidence of offenses not committed on their premises."

Time of Demobilization

As indicated in previous dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, a literal translation of demobilization would mean that every man who enlisted only for the period of the emergency must be returned to civil life before it would be complete. The law requires that this shall be done within four months after peace is proclaimed. The President, however, according to the best available judgment upon his convictions and statements, will not act upon the letter of the law, but is expected to proclaim demobilization terminated when all except those in military hospitals and possibly small units in distant points, like Siberia, are discharged.

Thus, if there is no development in the foreign situation to halt the present rapid discharge of men, war-time prohibition probably will be rescinded by Sept. 1, or shortly afterward, unless the Senate should fail to ratify the peace treaty with Germany and Austria by that date, in which event, under the law, demobilization cannot be proclaimed.

Attempt to Bridge Gap

Some members of Congress will try to prevent any resumption of the liquor business before constitutional prohibition becomes operative. Charles H. Randall, Representative from California, yesterday introduced a bill in the House to "bridge the gap" between war-time and constitutional prohibition. He explained that he wanted to prevent the country from going on "one last wild debauch." The bill is directed principally against distilled liquors.

Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, presented the majority report on the prohibition enforcement bill in the House yesterday. In this report it is assumed that war-time prohibition has a fair chance to last until constitutional prohibition takes effect. Passage of the enforcement bill will be delayed until next week, when the large dry majority will rush it through.

Plan Beer and Wine Sales Restaurants and Retail Liquor Men of New York Make Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—While the saloons, hotel bars, restaurants and cabarets were filled with the celebrants of the last legitimate sales of intoxicating liquor along Broadway last night, the news was received that the liquor interests were still clinging to their belief that 2 3/4 per cent beer and light wines are not intoxicating. In accordance with that claim the Society of Restaurateurs met and adopted a resolution to sell those liquors today and thereafter, despite the War-Time Prohibition Act.

The hotel men took action different only on the surface. Wining the question of the constitutionality of the act, they voted that they should obey the law, in "letter and spirit." Asked whether obeying it "in spirit" meant refusing to sell even beer and wine, Thomas D. Greene, president of the Hotel Men's Association, said the construction of the resolution was a matter for each hotel man to decide for himself. He might sell them if he desired. The retail liquor dealers also decided to sell beer and light wines, meaning that many saloons would remain open.

That responsibility for any disorder or confusion due to violation of war-time prohibition is now located with President Wilson is declared in a statement issued by William H. Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Anderson accuses the President of playing politics with the issue.

The collector of internal revenue yesterday accepted payments for retail liquor dealers' licenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Edward Swann, district attorney, said that the prohibition measure was none of his business, there being no state law under which he could act.

Ben A. Matthews, assistant United States attorney in charge of criminal cases, said if a complaint were made and evidence forthcoming of liquor law violations, the United States attorney would prosecute the alleged offender in the course of his regular duties.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Brooklyn, New York, plans to watch and report violations.

Chicago Brewers' Stand

Say They Will Observe One-Half of 1 Per Cent Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The members of the Chicago Brewers Protective Association will not manufacture or sell beer or any other beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, beginning today, it was announced here by the association yesterday.

NATIONAL SINGLE TAX CONVENTION

Party Organized for Representation
in All States so That It
May Have Complete Ticket
for 1920 Presidential Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—At the first national convention of the Single Tax Party, held here on Saturday and Sunday, 80 delegates from the 16 states in which the organization has branches were represented. The convention organized the party for representation in all of the states so that it may have a complete ticket for the presidential election next year. The party never had a presidential ticket before.

Joseph Dana Miller, editor of the Single Tax Review, and Alma M. Ford were chosen as candidates for president and vice-president, respectively. Representatives to work in the various sections of the United States for organization of more branches were elected; James A. Robinson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the eastern states; Jerome C. Reis, of Philadelphia, for the middle west, and John Goldsmith for the western coast.

Among the resolutions was one attacking bolshevism and holding that the American type of government is the best yet devised, and that any reform, no matter how drastic, can be obtained through the medium of the ballot.

Lane Plan Criticized

Another criticized the proposal of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, for an appropriation of \$500,000,000 to purchase land for the returned soldier, since it is claimed the lands he designates are located in the west and south and are swampy or desert. The party maintains that there is an abundance of available land in the east for the soldier who lives in this section, if it were appropriated to his use.

"Our returning soldiers should receive the right to use the land they fought to defend," said Robert C. Macaulay, chairman. "The suggestion that they be permitted to buy and reclaim the swamps and deserts of the west while contiguous to their homes millions of fertile acres lie idle is an insult to American manhood. The single tax would open up to occupation and use by our soldiers millions upon millions of acres of arable land now unused and in the hands of speculators, 14,000,000 acres of which are situated in New York State alone, near the great eastern markets."

In spite of the fact that New York City is highly congested, one-half of it is unoccupied at present, according to investigations made by this party. Conservative estimate places the value of land lots in this city at \$350,000,000.

Speaking of the aims of the party Chairman Macaulay said:

Aims of the Party

"The new Single Tax Party proposes to open America for use, abolishing all taxes on industry and production. Ample revenue for all purposes of government will be secured by taking the \$9,000,000,000 which represents the annual rent of land in the United States now extorted from the users by private persons. This publicly created value belongs to the Nation. Its collection by the government for the use of the Nation is the single tax. The substitution of the single tax for the present unjust and unscientific tax system will save the landless men and women of America from bolshevism. The land speculation, with its attendant evils, fostered by the present system, is worse than bolshevism."

The party has been partly a free-trade movement in the past, but at the convention it was unanimously agreed to drop this feature and confine the platform to the single tax on land.

The party, about five years old, is national in scope, non-fusing, and will have the same status as others in the next presidential election. Petitions for gubernatorial nomination have already been filed in New Jersey in favor of Mark M. Dittenfass. The next meeting of the party will be held in time to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were discussed informally as possible candidates for President and Vice-President.

Those states in which the party is now represented are: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Wisconsin, Michigan, Virginia, California, and Texas.

The officers of the national committee are Robert C. Macaulay, chairman; William D. Wallace, vice-chairman; Joseph Dana Miller, secretary; and E. Yancey Cohen, treasurer. Mr. Wallace is also chairman of the executive committee.

GERMANS EVACUATE LIBAU
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Lettish Press Agency states that by order of General Gough, the German troops have evacuated Libau and camped near the town. The native Ministry, which enjoys the Allies' support, has been reinstalled.

CHURCH WELFARE COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcement is made of the appointment of members of the Committee on General Welfare to make inquiries into the affairs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in accordance with the resolution of the Christian Science Board of Directors as read at the annual meeting on June 2, last, by John W. Dooley, the president of The Mother Church. The members are: Richard P. Verrill, New York City; New York; Jacob S. Shield, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Mabel S. Thomson, London, England; Mrs. Martha W. Wilcox, Kansas City, Missouri; Edward W. Dickey, Los Angeles, California; Henry Deutsch, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Edward E. Norwood, Washington, District of Columbia.

MEXICO DECLARED TO BE PROGRESSING

Favorable View Held by Recent
Visitor—Breach in Relations
of Rebels—Possibilities Open
to People of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—That the recent disturbances on the Mexican border may result in a clearing up of the whole Mexican situation is the opinion of John R. Phillips, a student of Mexican-American affairs who is in close touch with recent developments, as expressed in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"My reason for thinking this way about the matter," said Mr. Phillips, "are many. In the first place I have recently returned from a trip into Mexico extending 700 miles below the border, where I learned at first hand something about internal affairs in Mexico; and I am also in touch with various reliable sources of information regarding the situation."

"I am informed upon what I regard as excellent authority that Generals Angeles and Villa, who are supposed to be cooperating in revolutionary activities in the State of Chihuahua, have already had a serious breach in their relations. Neither of them participated actively in the recent attack on Juarez. It was General Lopez, with about 300 bandits who made the attack. It seems evident that Angeles, who has been absent from Mexico for three years, was surprised at the change in sentiment in Mexico and disappointed at the meagerness of men and supplies in Villa's army."

Large and Excellent Crops
"The largest and finest crops I have seen during 15 years of frequent visits to western Mexico, were being harvested during my recent trip to that country—sugar cane and corn, rice and wheat at their best. The manager of the immense agricultural property of the Yaqui Valley Land Company, an American concern controlled by John Hayes Hammond and Harry Payne Whitney, told me that he had the best prospect for a big yield that the company had yet experienced—among other items there being 6000 acres of good wheat."

"There is also considerable increase in mining. Bob Montgomery, known throughout the East and West as the owner of famous mining properties, having sold his Mexican oil interests for \$1,500,000, is operating a good silver mine in the State of Sinaloa. San Francisco capital is also developing large properties in the same vicinity."

"But with all the present and prospective improvement in Mexico, the heavy handicap imposed by certain American financiers and government officials does more to retard reconstruction in that country than all the amelioration of conditions and the lack of banking facilities. It is the money from New York and the encouragement from Washington which have started and kept alive the various attempts at revolution during the past four years, all of which have been successful only in maintaining disorder and none of which can possibly be permanently successful because they do not have the approval of the Mexican public."

Reconstruction Measures

"In the meantime, what is actually being accomplished by the Mexicans themselves in reconstruction challenges the attention of the American people. Although still prevented by foreign influences from establishing organized financial institutions, they have coined gold and silver in their mints during the past year to the amount of \$70,000,000. During the same year their export trade to the United States amounted to \$246,000,000, with a balance of \$34,000,000 in Mexico's favor."

"If Americans would contemplate these and other outstanding facts regarding what is going on below the Rio Grande instead of listening to poisonous propaganda set afoot for purely selfish purposes, and perceptibly halt the participation or connivance of United States Government officials in the designs of these private interests, we should see speedily established between the two nations and peoples a degree of amity and cooperation that would be epochal in the development of Pan-American solidarity."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA MAY LIMIT PROFITS

Industrial Unrest Said to Be
Due to High Living Costs
and Decrease in Purchasing
Power, While Profits Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
ADELAIDE, South Australia—Industrial unrest continues, and the position in South Australia has become so acute that a deputation from the Trades and Labor Council warned the government of probable serious consequences unless a substantial measure of relief were granted.

The unions put down the present widespread discontent to several reasons, the increased cost of living, profits made by private concerns, and the delay in applying the living wage determination. There is almost a tendency to defend revolutionary tactics. The agitation is partly against the profiteers. During the deputation to the Minister for Industry, the leader of the Labor Party in South Australia interjected: "If a man waves a red flag we deport him; but to these men who breed revolution we do nothing." That statement was cheered. The secretary of the Labor Party also said: "Can it be wondered that there is a revolutionary element in Australia when people connected with large concerns are exploiting the community to the extent they are today?"

Minimum Living Wage

A living wage of 10s. 6d. a day was granted last October in this State, but, owing to the congestion in the Industrial Court, very few of the unions are enjoying that rate at present. The lament is that the standard of profits is increasing and that the purchasing power of the men's wages is decreasing.

The unions are urging the government to adopt a more expeditious method of giving the living wage once it has been granted, and of linking with the authority of the Arbitration Court, the right to impose a restriction on profits.

The Minister of Industry confessed that the government could not close its eyes to the serious industrial unrest everywhere, not in South Australia only but throughout Australia. He sympathized largely with the workers in their request for the living wage. It was clearly the intention of the Act, he said, that when a living wage was prescribed it should come into force and legislative machinery might be devised to that end. It was patent that there had been a serious increase in the cost of living and that there had been profiteering in some directions. There ought to be some limitation of private profits.

This was in many respects a remarkable statement to come from a Minister with a tendency to Conservative politics and only shows the efforts which are being made in Australia to crush early and decisively the revolutionary element among the unions. It is a policy of sympathy with legitimate aims rather than of consistent hostility to demands.

Unemployment Problem

Intermingling with this spread of discontent is a serious unemployed problem through the copper crisis. Owing to the low price of copper, the whole industry of South Australia is threatened. The mines and works of New South Wales, Moonta Mining & Smelting Company have given work to 2000 men in three large contiguous towns. All the mines scattered throughout the State have sent their ore to Wallaroo to be smelted, but now, owing to the impossibility of finding a market for the copper produced, the company has practically closed down operations.

The present price of copper, per ton, £30, is materially lower than the recent cost of production per ton, £35. The annual output from the Wallaroo smelters is about 7000 tons of copper and the State Government has pointed out that while this represents only a small fraction of the world's output, the federal government might consider the position of Wallaroo in any arrangement with the British authorities for the disposal of copper.

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GERMANS CLING TO PLEA FOR REVISION OF PEACE TREATY

Center Party Organ Argues in
Favor of a Press Campaign
With the Object of Having
the Peace Document Revised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A German wireless message states that the Berlin afternoon papers appeared on Saturday with the announcement that only 15 German journalists would witness the signing of the treaty and would make no reports, having elected a commission of three to draw up a short business-like report which will have to serve for all German papers. "On this day of sorrow, in the history of Germany," the announcement explained, "no stylistic fireworks must be fired off. German publicity will only be present at the events as a witness in order that, whenever necessary, it may be able to contradict the mendacious representations of the enemy by unimpeachable testimony."

Permanent Protest Proposed
The wireless goes on to quote the Center Party organ, Germany, as writing regarding the situation after the signing of peace: "From now onward, not a day must pass in which it is not repeated in the German press, including even the smallest provincial papers, that the peace treaty must be revised."

"The protest against it must be made permanently. Our hatred must be fraternity. Our revenge must be love, which will destroy hatred. Our hope must be faith in ourselves and our children."

Arthur Henderson's Declaration

The wireless message adds that note is taken with great interest of Arthur Henderson's recent declaration that he believed the signing of the peace treaty by Germany would make it possible for organized Labor to introduce immediately a public campaign for the alteration of those parts of the treaty incompatible with the armistice conditions and the proletariat's conception of a peace of international justice.

The wireless also quotes a passage from The Daily Herald of London to a similar effect.

Another German wireless message reports, it is stated, that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's resignation had nothing whatever to do with the unconditional signing of the peace treaty and both he and General Groener declared military resistance in the east absolutely hopeless.

Sunday—A Berlin wireless message states that the Independents and Communists are not daring to venture upon open propaganda against the government, knowing that the German masses are weary of the revolutionary game, which increases the country's internal weakness instead of improving conditions. The German Government possesses proof, however, that the latest riots in the suburbs of Hamburg were meant to initiate a Spartacist revolution throughout Germany. The Hamburg revolt broke out too soon, however, and the government has taken strong preventive measures and has also arranged to carry on necessary transports should the threatened railway strike regarding wages supervene.

The present position regarding Hamburg is that the government troops have withdrawn to the suburb of Wandsbek after occupying the town and harbor on Friday and negotiating with a committee of the Trades Council for the establishment of order.

Meanwhile riots have occurred in Landsberg on the Warthe and martial law has been proclaimed at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder following riots there.

Indifference in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Berlin public received the news of the signing of peace with apparent indifference. As arranged beforehand, the papers published but a brief account of the ceremony and editorial comment is also brief, some newspapers refraining from comment altogether.

The Vorwärts writes: "It is no final peace which was signed yesterday. We shall not carry on the fight with lethal weapons. It will be an energetic mental fight."

The Conservative Deutsche Zeitung alone rushes into large type with a declaration beginning "Revenge, German people, the shameful peace of Versailles, which is now signed." The paper has been suspended in consequence of this outburst.

The New Allied Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Martin states that the treaty, signed between France, Great Britain, and the United States includes several articles. It specifies violations of the peace treaty by Germany which would give France the right of appealing for aid from America and Britain. The text is to be published shortly.

British Premier's Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George and several British and Dominion peace delegates returned to London last night and were received at the station by the King, the Prince

of Wales and a large gathering of ministers. The King escorted Mrs. Lloyd George to the railway carriage and when the party had disengaged themselves from enthusiastic crowds. His Majesty returned with the Premier to Buckingham Palace. Afterward at 10 Downing Street, Mr. Lloyd George in a speech said: "Although a just peace has been concluded at Versailles we must avoid boastfulness, which has been Germany's downfall, and accept it with reverence." Not only the great sacrifices made by all classes, he concluded, had combined to effect this happy result.

Speedy Ratification Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday).—At the last meeting of the Council of Four attended by President Wilson measures to compel speedy ratification of the peace treaty by Germany were considered. It was decided that ratification would be linked with the maintenance of the blockade, delay involving prolongation of the economic measures of restriction. Furthermore, the repatriation of prisoners will only commence after ratification. A note was addressed to Germany requesting prompt ratification by the German National Assembly and the Prussian and Bavarian parliaments.

Austrians Denounce Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

VIENNA, Austria (Monday).—The Austrian press is unanimous in denouncing the German peace treaty. It was characterized as undesirable equally from the viewpoint of the vanquished, the conquerors and humanity, because it does not permit a reconciliation of the adversaries.

"The oppression which the treaty consecrates will weigh upon the oppressors more than upon the victims," declares the official Austrian Press Bureau. "It marks the darkest point in the history of humanity. The entire world will henceforth attempt to prevent this treaty being considered definite. The world will recognize that peace must bring the vanquished as well as the conquerors the possibility to live. There is no longer any doubt of the disability of the Germans to fulfill the obligations imposed upon them."

Alsace Marks Treaty Signing

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Sunday).—(French wireless service).—To celebrate the signing of the peace treaty bonfires were lighted on all the principal peaks of the Vosges Mountains at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

Canada to Defer Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In reply to the Hon. Jacques Bureau in the House of Commons yesterday as to whether it was the intention of the government to have any official celebration of the signing of peace, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, said that only one treaty of peace had so far been signed. The signing of the peace treaty, the Premier added, did not bring about peace. That could only be accomplished by a proclamation regularly issued. Afterwards, under the terms of the treaty of peace, the proclamation could not be made until three of the allied powers had concurred in the ratification. The most appropriate time for the celebration of peace, it was thought, would be when peace had been proclaimed by His Majesty. Sir Robert continued that it was understood that there would be a celebration. He could not speak for the United Kingdom or for the other dominions, but as far as Canada was concerned they would celebrate the proclamation of peace when it was made.

OIL FOR NAVY COMMANDEERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—For the second time within a month, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, has found it necessary to commandeer supplies for the navy. Recently the prices asked for coal seemed to him to be unnecessarily high, and yesterday he was faced with the necessity of commandeering fuel oil and gasoline because of high prices. He authorized the following statement:

"Confronted with the necessity for a change of plans with respect to the organization of the Pacific fleet, or the commandeering of oil for its use, the Navy Department has decided on the latter course. The bids received were unsatisfactory, both as to the kind of oil offered and the price at which the suppliers were willing to furnish the lower grade oil."

"The prices bid for the lower grade oil were almost double the lowest bid received and accepted for navy specification oil on the east coast. The bid price for fuel oil at San Francisco was \$1.63 per barrel, as against \$3 cents at Port Arthur and \$1.49 at New York. Reports show that the quantity of crude oil in storage on the west coast is about 32,000,000 barrels, or 2,000,000 barrels in excess of that on hand this time last year."

"The requisitioning orders placed with the west coast suppliers provide for an advance or partial payment based on 86 cents per barrel at San Francisco and San Pedro, with the understanding that fixed prices will be named upon the completion of investigations with respect to what would constitute just compensation for the supplies referred to."

Riots in Singapore

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Martial law has been proclaimed, and naval and volunteer forces have been called out in Singapore, according to a dispatch dated June 21, owing to anti-Japanese riots.

PARIS CELEBRATES SIGNING OF TREATY

Torchlight Processions, Followed by Enormous Crowds Fill Boulevards and Thoroughfares—Street Traffic Suspended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday).—Paris has outdone herself in an exuberant celebration of peace. Torchlight processions, followed by enormous crowds filled the boulevards and the main thoroughfares. Dancing in the open air was largely indulged in. Illuminations took place on a large scale and it was the early hours of the morning before the crowds thought of returning home. The running of trams, buses and other vehicles was entirely suspended.

Protest From Montenegro

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Montenegrin Government has sent a note to the allied powers protesting against the Peace Conference's refusal to allow Montenegro representation in the peace negotiations with Germany. It makes the point that it was among the first to declare war upon Germany.

Germans Leave Versailles

VERSAILLES, France (Monday).—Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen and 28 members of the German delegation left for Germany today on a special train from Noisy-le-Sec.

Terms of Austrian Treaty

PARIS, France (Monday).—The allied governments will deliver to the Austrian delegation at St. Germain by the end of this week the clauses covering the financial and economic terms of the Austrian peace treaty. These clauses were omitted from the text as originally presented to the Austrian delegation.

Premier Speaks in Chamber

PARIS, France (Monday).—In presenting the text of the peace treaty to the Chamber of Deputies today, Mr. Clemenceau made a brief speech in which he recalled the French National Assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1871 and added:

"We make peace as we made war, without weakness. Internal peace is a necessity for external peace."

The Center and Right cheered the Premier, while the extreme Socialist Left remained silent.

DOG PROTECTION BILL IS REJECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday).—Sir Frederick Banbury's bill for the protection of dogs from vivisection was rejected in the House of Commons on Friday on the third reading by 191 votes to 62. On the second reading, Sir Hamar Greenwood gave the Home Office sanction to the measure, as then amended, but prior to Friday's debate the government issued a three-line whip summoning its supporters to vote against the measure, a change of attitude which several members did not fail to criticize.

Dr. Christopher Addison, however, who was making his first appearance in the House as Minister of Health, combated the charge of inconsistency. Having considered the position with great care, he said, the government had concluded that the work of research should not be needlessly embarrassed.

LISBON HAS NEW DEMOCRATIC CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LISBON, Portugal (Monday).—A Democratic government has been formed, with Colonel La Cardozo as President and Minister of the Interior and Mr. Melo Barreto, Foreign Minister.

A new cabinet was constructed in December of last year to continue the work of President Paes. The new president was Mr. Tamarina Barbosa, who, however, gave way to Mr. Jose Relvas in January last. Mr. Agevedo Neves was Foreign Minister. Neither of the present ministers was in the Barbosa cabinet.

COMMENDATION OF Y. M. C. A. WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The percentage of good in the Y. M. C. A. work carried on overseas was far in advance of the percentage of bad, according to a statement made here by Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, who has just returned from France where he investigated the Y. M. C. A. war work. Both the government and the Y. M. C. A. are conducting investigations, he said, and those who subscribed to the work may rest assured that they will be given all the facts and that when they have them there will be nothing to make them regret that they aided in the work.

ILLINOIS ENACTS FREE TEXTBOOK LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After many rejections at the hands of the Legislature, a free textbook bill has become law in Illinois, the Assembly having passed and the Governor signed it. The Guardians of Liberty drafted the bill and were strong movers for it, and opposition was voiced by Roman Catholics of several societies.

The law allows the people of school

districts to vote on free textbooks at a referendum election; if any district adopts the plan must be tried out for not less than four years, and it cannot be discontinued except by a referendum similar to that employed in adoption. The referendum may be introduced by the school board, or, if that does not act, by petition of citizens with a sufficient number of signatures. The law provides that no books under this act shall contain any denominational or sectarian matter.

SIGNING OF TREATY AS PRESS SEES IT

British Papers Mingle Thanksgivings With Warnings That There Be No Relaxing of Effort to Make League Effective

LONDON, England (Monday).—Relief, gratification and hope for a speedy readjustment of the world are voiced in newspaper editorials on the signing of the treaty of peace.

"President Wilson's telegram to America," says The Daily Chronicle, "struck the right note regarding the treaty."

Several newspapers mingle thanksgivings with warnings that there must be no relaxing of effort to make the League of Nations effective.

The Daily News mentions apprehensions regarding Japan and the Far East and denounces elements "on both sides of the Atlantic" which it asserts, "are trying to stir up discord between England and America."

The Daily Telegraph says: "We made this peace in cooperation and friendship with the American people such as has never hitherto been approached."

French Editors' Opinions

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Amid the cheers of triumph joy in the French press over the signing of the treaty, the only frankly censorious note is that of Marcel Cachin, the Socialist leader, writing in Humanité, he said:

"The peoples were absent from the ostentatious ceremony in the Hall of Mirrors. The signatures are not those of their representatives. They take no part in this treaty. It is not thus that they understand the future of civilization and humanity."

Other journals like Le Radical, Le Reveil, and Libre Parole do not disguise their uneasiness over what they call the menace of German unregeneracy.

"Muzzled they may be, but cured, never," says Le Radical, while Le Reveil declares:

"Bismarck's military and diplomatic work is crumbled in the dust, but his political work remains. It adds that the greatest mistake of the Allies was to have treated with Germany as an entity."

On the other hand, Jules Cambon, in the Echo de Paris, points out that every peace has deceived some hopes, but that this peace is the first at which the conquerors, united to decide the fate of the world, have begun by proclaiming that they were determined to make a righteous peace, to repair past injustices, and to save the wounds of centuries.

How Germans View Treaty

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—(By The Associated Press).—Some of the Berlin papers, announcing the signing of the treaty, appear in black borders, with headings on their Versailles articles such as "Germany's Fate Sealed," "Peace and Annihilation."

The Tages Zeitung, in closing an editorial, says:

"Messrs. Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Wilson, and their accessories have sown dragon's teeth of eternal enmity."

The Tagliche Rundschau says:

"What we need is a despot to compel the Nation to work. If we are unable to install him, our enemies will send him."

Dr. Dernburg, in the Berliner Tageblatt, says:

"The cup is drained to the dregs. There is no sense in continuing the controversy. It is time to endeavor quickly to find our feet. The concessions made to us are not without value, and open the way to certain alleviations."

The Freiheit, Lokal Anzeiger, and Vorwärts all protest against the idea of revenge. General Count Max Meckel, writing in the Tageblatt, says:

"There is no choice but to observe the treaty to the extreme limit of what is possible. Absolute candor and sincerity must form the lodestar of Germany's foreign policy."

MR. DANIELS GREET'S ATLANTIC FLIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, officially welcomed to Washington yesterday the officers and crews of the trans-Atlantic naval seaplane squadron. He announced he would recommend to Congress that special medals be struck to commemorate their achievement. He congratulated Commander J. H. Towers, Lieut.-Commander A. C. Read and Lieut.-Commander P. H. Bellinger and the crews in the following words:

"I congratulate all of you gentlemen upon the achievement which is epoch-making in the history of the world. I share with Commander Read his very splendid utterance that his only regret was that all of the ships did not get across; not due to lack of judgment and courage and skill, but because of obstacles that could not be overcome. I congratulate you, and all America is proud of you. You have made a new day, and accomplished what the wisest among us can see the end of."

FELICITATIONS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Messages Received From King George, King Alfonso, and the Emperor of Japan—Ship May Arrive Next Monday

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON (Sunday).—(By wireless to the Associated Press).—Farewell messages were received by President Wilson, who is aboard this ship on his return to the United States, from King George, King Alfonso and the Emperor of Japan.

The one from King George says: "The American and British people, brothers in arms, will continue ever in peace."

To this the reply of the President was as follows:

"It gives me deep pleasure to express to you my conviction of the truth of your generous message concerning the great ends which have been attained by the present peace and the new ties which have been created between your own great people and ours. We are on the eve of realizing, more than we could realize them at the time, the real objects of the great war."

"The free peoples of the world, united to defeat the enemies of liberty and justice, have, through their representative organs, entered into a plan by which they may remain united in a free partnership of intimate counsel to promote the cause of justice and of freedom through the beneficent processes of peace and the accords of a liberal policy. It is within the choice of thoughtful men of every nation to enrich the peace by their counsel. I am happy to echo your greetings at this momentous time of renewed vision and confident hope."

Japanese Emperor's Message

The Emperor of Japan sent this message to the President:

"It gives me heartfelt pleasure to congratulate you and the great friendly people whose first magistrate you are on the definite termination of the war in which you and they did so much to achieve final victory. Accept my warmest felicitations on this magnificent triumph which, I firmly believe, is the forerunner of a great new era of the world's history, eclipsing all that have gone before in the general diffusion of happiness and security."

The President replied:

"Your Majesty's message of felicitations is received with great gratification. It has been a privilege to cooperate with the very able representatives of Japan in developing the terms of peace which inevitably involved the interests of the whole world. I believe with Your Majesty that the results achieved forecast a new era in the world's history because they give promise of a peace in which justice will not be imperiled by selfish influence on the part of any single nation."

"May I express my best wishes for the security and happiness of your people?"

Spain Extends Congratulations

King Alfonso of Spain sent this message:

"On the occasion of the signing of the peace in which you have taken such a preponderant part, I am pleased to send you my most sincere congratulations, and I ask you to accept my very best wishes and those of Spain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America in the new era now beginning. I wish you, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Wilson, a good journey."

The President replied:

"I greatly appreciate your message. I rejoice with you over the signing of the peace and look forward with equal confidence to a new day in which it will be possible to give peace a new significance for the nations through common counsel of amity and cooperation, and I am sure that I am expressing the feelings of the people of the United States in wishing for the fruits of the better day."

At its present rate of progress the George Washington will arrive at Hoboken at noon on Monday next.

Farewell to Presidential Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BREST, France (Monday).—President Wilson stepped aboard the George Washington from French shores to the sound of the American and French national anthems. Stephen Wilson and André Tardieu bade farewell to the presidential party in the name of the French Government on board the warship Idis. The President, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Wilson, left Paris at 9:15 on Saturday night. The President of the French republic and other dignitaries were present at the station to bid the guests of France farewell. Before leaving, President Wilson, in a statement, bade France Godspeed and expressed his entire confidence in her future.

President Signs Bills

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON (Monday).—At 11:15 a.m. today (ship's time) the President signed the Indian Appropriation and Deficiency bills.

The transport Great Northern, with mail pouches, hove in sight early this morning. The meeting at sea between her and the George Washington had been arranged by wireless messages. The Great Northern approached the port side of the presidential fleet, then came to a stop and a destroyer transferred the mail bags to the President's ship.

PARIS STRIKE DEFERRED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—There will be no general strike at present. This is the outcome of a meeting of

the Cartel of Unions and consideration of a resolution passed by the Metal Federation. The moment is not considered propitious owing to the actual preparations for a general strike for political international reasons, the success of which must not be compromised.

NOTE TO TURKISH PEACE DELEGATES

Council of Four Advises Delegation Delay Is Inevitable in Considering Its Problems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday).—Mr. Clemenceau has addressed a letter to the Turkish delegation stating that since some delay in the final peace settlement is inevitable nothing is to be gained by the prolongation of the Turkish delegation's stay in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The Council of Four has sent the Turkish delegation a note advising it that nothing would be gained by staying in Paris, as the questions that the Turks have raised touch international problems which cannot be decided speedily. The text follows:

"The principal allied and associated powers desire to thank the Turkish delegation for the statements which they requested permission to lay before the Peace Conference. These statements have received and will continue to receive the careful consideration which they deserve. But they touch on other interests besides those of Turkey, and they raise international questions whose immediate decision is unfortunately impossible. Though, therefore, the council are most anxious to proceed rapidly with the final settlement of peace, and fully realize the inconvenience of prolonging the present period of uncertainty, an exhaustive survey of the situation has convinced them that some delay is inevitable."

"They feel that in these circumstances nothing would be gained by the longer stay in Paris at the present time of the Turkish delegation which the Turkish Government requested leave to send to France, though, when the period arrives at which the further interchange of ideas seems likely to be profitable, they will not fail to communicate with the Turkish Government as to the best method by which this result may be conveniently and rapidly accomplished."

KOREAN QUESTION RAISED IN SENATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Far Eastern situation came up in the United States Senate yesterday, when Seiden P. Spencer, Republican Senator from Missouri, introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the Senate as to whether the situation in Korea was such that the United States Government should exert its offices on behalf of that country in its present attempt to secure independence.

The Missouri Senator called attention to a treaty concluded between the United States and Korea on May 22, 1882, in which, among other things, it was provided that "if the other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement."

The Spencer resolution, which went to the Foreign Relations Committee, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby requested, if not inconsistent with the public service, to inform the Senate as to whether the situation in Korea at the present time is such, in connection with its relations to other nations, as to indicate the necessity and wisdom of the United States exerting its offices in behalf of Korea under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Korea."

The Rev. Dr. William Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said: "May no evil influence be permitted to separate or sow dissension or weaken the ties between those peoples who have been drawn together by the common aims and the common sufferings of this great conflict. We pray that the peace now agreed upon may be a lasting one. May the terms now

Attempts to Sow Discord That certain forces have already begun to sow discord between the United States and her allies is realized here. The article in the German Herald reflects some of the things being said by those who think it is to their interest to foment trouble, especially between the United States and Great Britain. Lamonn de Valera, so-called President of the Irish Republic, is issuing statement after statement for Sinn Fein; street corner speeches are being made for it; girls are collecting generally in the streets and places for it. The anti-English arguments are outspoken."

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SCHLESWIG AND DANISH LOAN Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—The Danish Government has reached an agreement with American bankers for a large loan, which is intended to cover estimated expenses in connection with Schleswig's reunion with Denmark.

La Salle at Jackson—CHICAGO

Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$16,400,000

Awaiting a Purpose

It is a very common thing for money to lie idle, awaiting a particular purpose. When left at this bank, such funds are made to earn interest during the waiting period.

We allow interest on deposits in our banking and savings departments—2% per annum on checking accounts—3% on savings accounts.

Savings Deposits made on or before July 12th will earn interest from July 1st.

This bank was organized in 1873 and is fully equipped to handle the banking business of every class of customers.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

La Salle at Jackson—CHICAGO

Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$16,400,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEWS OF TREATY

Tendency Seen to Try to Sow Discord Between United States and the Allies—Activity of Sinn Feiners Is Remarkable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—What do the German-Americans think of the peace treaty? Local German language newspapers have spoken editorially of the treaty, and some of the things they have said contribute toward an answer of that question.

The German Herald says that "this is not a peace of conciliation and it was the kind of peace the world yearned for. Germany signed only after exerting every ounce of resistance against the conditions. There is uncertainty at Washington and elsewhere with regard to the future relations between the United States and the Allies and the question is raised whether the Allies can really force Germany to live up to the treaty. It is held to be not quite certain whether a disposition will be manifested here toward furnishing further American means of aid and force for the fulfillment of French or other war claims, and it is not concealed in Washington that our relations with the French, British and some other nations have somewhat suffered of late."

Intimacy with Europe has been weakened, it is said, by "the obstinacy with which the French forced through their war conditions," and "the attempt to obtain American aid in bearing France's financial burdens." As for Great Britain "it is remarked that the view has been expressed 'in some quarters that after all she is the chief gainer from the war.' Then there is the Irish question to disturb relations between the two countries. It is asserted, and the ambition of the United States to become a first-class shipping nation cooled, it is said, and the paper actually makes the statement that Japan continues to chafe under the refusal of the conference to grant her the racial equality clause in spite of the fact that most close observers of the activities of Japan in Paris feel that she used the racial equality issue merely as a lever to obtain what she wanted from China."

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung calls it a peace of reservations, the signatures having ended the war, but the "warning handwriting" remaining on the wall. It is evident that part of this warning is supposed to be indicated by the protest of General Smuts and the refusal of China to sign. And the article concludes that history will pass final judgment on the question whether the Germans have done everything possible to rebuild Germany under the treaty's terms.

The Very Reverend Howard C. Robbins, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, said that the signing was not the culmination of peace making:

"Peace must rest on a moral foundation, on the harmony and cooperation of human will. There will be peace only when Germany realizes what she has done, accepts the consequences and labors patiently to remedy the wrongs she has committed. It will take years to bring permanent peace."

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"May no evil influence be permitted to separate or sow dissension or weaken the ties between those peoples who have been drawn together by the common aims and the common sufferings of this great conflict. We pray that the peace now agreed upon may be a lasting one. May the terms now

accepted be faithfully and honorably filled."

Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanuel-EI said:

"It is the consummation of 3000 years of agitation for the abolition of war and the establishment of universal peace. Some postulates will still repeat the old refrain about the impossibility of universal peace, but the practical optimists will continue to labor for peace until it is established."

HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Thousands of educators are assembled here to attend the convention of the National Education Association, the National Council of Education, which met at Plankinton Hall to consider, first among school problems, the training of rural-school teachers, and the betterment of teaching conditions in ungraded country schools. William B. Owen, president of Chicago Normal School, presided.

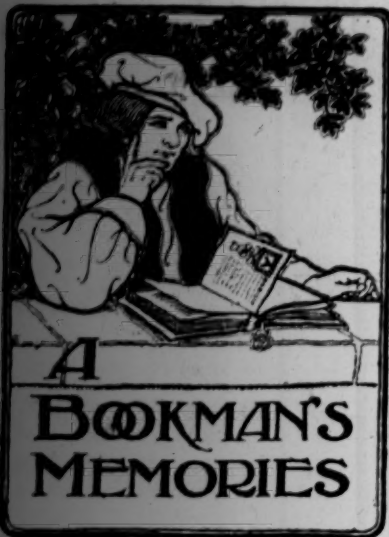
Y. Y. Yoner, Raleigh, North Carolina, advocated salary increases of at least 40 per cent for teachers of country schools. Consolidation of rural schools, sanitation, rural recreations, rural-school surveys, adequate pensions for teachers, and thrift in country schools, were the other matters discussed.

The need for health education in rural schools was emphasized by Josephine Collins Preston, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Washington, at the meeting of council. She said the hiring of school nurses and efficient systems of keeping health records and planning of health clubs and clinics, standardization of schools, state laws requiring sanitary conditions, free clinics and installation of special training courses, are the largest help to the rural health problems.

LIVE-STOCK MEN URGE USE OF MEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An educational campaign to increase the use of beef and lamb in the United States, on the basis that there is an abundance of these meats on hand,



Booth Tarkington, Prize Winner

Seated in the gallery I waited for the one hundred and sixty-fifth annual commencement of Columbia University to begin. While the hall was filling I turned the pages of the handsome handbook to the proceedings, noted that one author, Maurice Francis Egan, and one actor and playwright, George Arliss, were to receive honorary degrees; then my eyes fell upon this:

"For the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood, \$1000 awarded to 'The Magnificent Ambersons' by Booth Tarkington."

In the margin I made a note—"Read it, and learn why," then the exercises began, and I forgot all about "The Magnificent Ambersons" in the interest of the proceedings. I am always thrilled when I watch an honorary degree being conferred upon an eminent man. It should be the event of his life. He walks up the platform observed by a legion of eyes; the president of the university beams, and praises him violently; then accepts him, and at that moment four hands, which he cannot see, array him in gown and colored accessories; he returns to his seat a butterfly, tucks in his legs, and tries to look like a chrysalis.

On the way home my mind reverted to "The Magnificent Ambersons," and I wondered how, among the enormous number of novels published during the year, the judges were able to decide which "best presented the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood." Did the judges read all the novels? Hardly. There is a way of doing these things, an instinct for the instant rejection of the many volumes that are quite ineligible, and selection of the few that are possible. The art of tasting a book, and deciding immediately upon its merits can be acquired. I can tell at once, by the mere handling of a book, by reading a passage here and there, by the look of the volume, by the name of the publisher, whether or not it is worth reading and appraising. Few secrets are hidden from the old literary hand. I have just read that remarkable volume "The Journal of a Disappointed Man," by W. N. P. Barbellion, with an introduction by H. G. Wells. The so-called Barbellion is a myth. I am sure every page of it is by H. G. Wells. Upon every paragraph his mind and outlook are stamped. Were I asked to award a prize for the best work of autobiography published during the year I should unhesitatingly give it to this book. I would take the risk of not reading any others. It is a hundred to one against any autobiography of equal insight and originality being published during the year. The author of this journal, being H. G. Wells, has humor and he is fearless. How delightful, after reading contemporary columns of pedagogic stuff about Prof. George Saintsbury's portentous "History of Elizabethan Literature," it is to come upon this by "W. N. P. Barbellion!"

"It amuses me, George, there can be no doubt, is a very refined, cultivated fellow. I bet he doesn't eat periwinkles with a pin or bite his nails—you should hear him refer to folk who can't read Homer in the original or who haven't been to Oxford—to Merton above all. He also says 'non so che' for 'je ne sais quoi.'"

Yes, I should give the prize to H. G. Wells' fictional-fact journal. The old hand, in choosing books for honors, must work through initials, must take short cuts. So the judges who chose "The Magnificent Ambersons" surely worked; so the editor of the Academy worked in those days. In the late nineties when it was his duty and pleasure to "crown" two books of signal merit published during the year, and to offer the authors a cheque for 100 guineas, as first prize, and 50 guineas as second prize. The editor has told us all about it; how he decided that the best two books published in 1897 were "Poems" by Stephen Phillips, II "An Essay on Burns" by William Ernest Henley. The editor was sure that the choice was right, but he went to bed in a tremor of anxiety fearing that the authors might spurn the guineas, and that Henley, who was a robust person, might resent being awarded second prize. The editor's fears were groundless. The authors took the cheques as a dog takes a bone, and Henley wrote "I am proud to be in the same boat as Stephen Phillips."

I have not heard that Mr. Booth Tarkington has refused the \$1000, and I have not heard that his publishers objected to the advertisement. Publishers are human, and Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. must by this time have forgiven Columbia University for intruding into their advertisement department.

The result was that I bought a copy of "The Magnificent Ambersons," I have now read it, and I can quite understand why Messrs. Robert Grant,

W. M. Payne, and W. L. Lyon selected this book for the prize.

Of course, the characterization is good, especially the boy period of the hero's life. Booth Tarkington is an adept at making a boy seem real, and this truculent, domineering Amberson boy is an actuality. But there must be something more in a novel than mere characterization (mere art and genius) to enable it to win a prize at a university. That something more "The Magnificent Ambersons" possesses. It is history told in the engaging form of fiction. It tells of the passing of the old order in a midland town (possibly Indianapolis), of the gradual elimination of the old families by the new men, who build factories, hustle, and convert the pleasant town, with its old ways and trusted traditions, into a pushing, smoky, modern American city. It tells of the waxing of the automobile and the waning of the horse; it tells of the change that has passed over almost all American towns during the past 30 or 40 years, and it tells also how the truculent, domineering boy, who was known as Rides-Down-Everything, found himself, and in the end becomes worthy of the new conditions, that time, change, and the gross coarseness of man had forced upon the old town. It is history; it is social history, enlivened and illuminated by humanity, and the power to make fictitious characters seem real. Yes, that was a good choice that Columbia University made.

The novel as social history is playing an important part in education. I have learnt much more from American novels of Place than from professed histories. Through Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis is a real city, not a geographical feature. I wish some altruistic publisher would collect the best 100 novels of Place and issue them in a uniform edition with, to each, a preface by a local authority stating exactly how the district of the novel is like or unlike the real district.

Indiana would have a good share of volumes. Apropos, the best speech I have heard this year was by A. Gentleman from Indiana. He was called upon to speak at the end of a crowded New York public luncheon. He rose, smiled, and said in a soft voice—"Indiana is very proud of the part New York has played in the Great War."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 777)

The Duty to Armenia

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Just as it was the weight of enlightened public opinion that finally forced our government to intervene in the world war after so long shivering on the brink, it is public opinion that is going to decide whether or not this Nation shall accept the mandate for Armenia.

There is no sense whatever in wasting argument on those people who ask, "What did Armenia ever do for us?" The only part of the electorate worth a moment's serious consideration is that major part that is willing to do the right thing whatever the cost. Such people can be temporarily deceived, but never permanently kept on the wrong side of a case, as the history of the Nation's progress proves.

The first reason why the United States should accept the mandate for Armenia is that the Armenians themselves desire it. The second is that we don't want it. If we did want it, the Armenians should prefer some other power; if we foresaw fat profit, and they the probability of exploitation, then there might be good reason for excusing us from a task too much weighted for us with moral responsibility. But it is our sense of moral responsibility that makes us pause, knowing that when our hand is put to the plow we shall not be able to look back, but must see the task through to its end. That sense of responsibility that makes us hesitate is the greatest asset on which the Armenian Nation today can count.

The Armenians wish us to accept the mandate, not on account of hearsay, but because they have made the intimate acquaintance of Americans. Hundreds of thousands of Armenians have been educated by American missionaries, and the English tongue has become a lingua franca throughout Asia Minor. Thousands of Armenians have lived in America, and great numbers of those have returned to encourage their fellows with the help of the enlightenment received on this side of the Atlantic. Many thousands of Armenians living in the United States today are proving their ability to discard our theories of government and right living and put them in practice as good citizens. Armenians acquire our culture and retain it better than any other nation of the East or Near East.

The fact that the United States does not covet and would not accept one square yard of territory in the Old World is a point that the Armenians have grasped. They know what happened to Cuba. So they are not suspicious or afraid of the United States, as they would be of any other power. However, it is reasonable that the Armenians should be required to state a case, although we may be staggered for the moment by the force of their argument when they present it. Their case is stronger than that of the politicians, who misquote George Washington so furiously on the subject of entangling alliances.

Nobody, not even the Turks, will accuse the Armenians of having started, or caused the world war. Everybody must admit that they have suffered by it, more terribly than would have been just, even if all the blame for the war were theirs. Further, there is absolutely no disput-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

July 1st

Shepherd Stiggins
Sat on a wall.
Shepherd Stiggins
Had a great fall.

All the Wet forces
And all the Wet men
Can never set Shepherd
Up there again.

ing that the entry of the United States into the war hastened its end immeasurably.

While we were making up our minds, the harm that we alone could have prevented was done. Today Armenia is a ruined and a decimated Nation that had to pay the price for our inertia. We cannot repay that price. We cannot make restitution. But it is in our power to come willingly and humbly to Armenia's aid and to protect her while she gets ready to stand on her own feet.

Now, if either France or England were given the mandate for Armenia, either of them would be confronted by the impossible task of dismembering Turkey and at the same time keeping calm their millions of Mohammedan subjects, who all consider Turkey from the fanatical religious viewpoint. There might easily follow a condition throughout Asia and northern Africa to which the bolshevism of Russia would seem a bagatelle. If the West has forgotten what happens when Islam appeals to the sword, Islam has not. And Islam, is on tiptoe.

Alone among the nations the United States can accept the task of setting up Christian Armenia without scandalizing the Moslem world from end to end. It is being discovered to us that we are very much indeed our brothers' keeper. Our prosperity and comparative internal peace is not for nothing; we must use it. Kept within the napkin of parish politics it will rot. Through fear, inertia, laziness, selfishness, and the host of other human failings, we can postpone responsibility if we will, for a little while. But the wiser, because the right, way, and therefore the only safe way, is to accept the task of brokering Armenia gladly, and so save the world from horrors we are fortunately not yet able to imagine.

(Signed) TALBOT MUNDY.
New York, New York.

CHESS IN ENGLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Chess in England at last shows signs of awakening from its four or five years of somnolence, that is, chess of the clubs, the serious chess that is played with clocks; for the offhand game, generally known as "skittles" by its exponents, has never been so popular as during the world-war. The soldier in the trenches, or the soldier on leave to Blighty, emphatically does not want to sit down solemnly with a score-sheet on the right and a clock on the left, and work out stratagems (far deeper than Poch ever evolved) at the rate of 20 moves or so an hour. Match play has accordingly taken a back seat for the last few seasons, and a comparison of the doings of the premier London chess leagues in the 1913 and 1918 seasons affords rather strong presumptive evidence on this point.

In the season of October, 1913, to April, 1914, the London "A" League competition was entered by 14 clubs, each playing all the rest with teams of 20 players or "boards" a side, and the "C" League competition was entered by nine clubs with teams of ten players a side. Last season only one league of six clubs in all made its appearance, and these could only muster eight boards a side. This league, by the way, showed becoming modesty in calling itself the "B" League, thus reviving a title long since defunct; for there was of old a London "B" League, which was finally merged in the "C" League. The latter, however, with true British obstinacy, refused to "go up one" in its title.

The British Chess Federation, a body

formed early in the century, which takes under its aegis practically all the chess clubs in these islands, has done excellent work in keeping its organization going throughout all this troublous war-time, and it now looks forward to a great revival of the royal game in its more serious aspects. The London leagues, which include, besides the two already mentioned, various strong local bodies, will be set going again next season (October, 1919), if not at full strength to start with, at any rate as near the pre-war state of things as possible. The county chess championship, won for the 1914 season by Middlesex, the champion southern county, in the final against Lancashire, champion of the north, and in abeyance since that year, will be revived, and scores of enthusiastic club secretaries will be hunting up and circularizing their former members.

The great Victory Congress, which is to be held under the British Chess Federation's auspices at Hastings, from Aug. 11 to 24 of this year, will inaugurate our chess renaissance. Capablanca, the Cuban phenomenon, Kostich, the Serbian master, and other allied and neutral experts, with a selection of the best British players, will take part in the principal event, happily christened the "Victory Tournament." There will be at least four other important competitions, including that for the British Ladies Championship. Problem composing and solving tournaments are also announced under the management of the British Chess Problem Society, a recently formed body that devotes itself to what has been called "the poetry of chess."

An Attractive Program

With such an attractive program, the congress is bound to be a success, and should give a splendid impetus to the approaching season. The British will watch with great interest the play of their countrymen against the allied and neutral masters, and may perhaps hope that a second Blackburne may arise in his strength, long overdue it is necessary to admit, for while England is rich in first-class amateur chess-players, there seems of late years to be something in the British temperament (or is it due to the refusal of the British public to consider chess as an art, as certain continental nations do?) that prevents our promising players from acquiring just that extra finish, slight but quite definite, that makes the master.

One branch of the game that has vastly increased in popularity during the war is chess by correspondence. In this way chess enthusiasts on active service have been able to keep in touch with their friends of like

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astes, and in some measures to maintain their playing strength. A special form of "skittle" chess has also been much to the fore lately, in "Lightning" tournaments. A series of these has been organized by the federation and held at monthly intervals at the well-known "Gambit" chess rooms in the City of London. Players have to make their moves at the end of every tenth second, signalled by an automatic bell. Some players, even the khaki-clad, of whom there is always a sprinkling in these contests, find this moving to the sound of music a little trying, and the most amusing oversights constantly occur. There will be a series of these contests also at the congress.

"War Chess"

A version of chess, in which neither player knows what his opponent has moved, but has to guess, formerly known as "Kriegspiel," but now translated into good Anglo-Saxon, as "war chess," is played a great deal by those who do not take their chess too seriously. There is no doubt that "war chess" is the most comic of all games, more especially to the spectators. Amongst those who have succumbed to the attraction of this hide-and-seek chess is A. M. Fox, the well-known American expert, and a player in the Anglo-American chess cable matches.

Mention of the cable matches reminds one that it is now some years since these interesting contests, which used to be quite the most important chess functions of the season, were held. Great Britain, by winning on three consecutive occasions, captured Sir George Newnes' cup for good. Why should not some American Maccenas in his turn present a trophy to be played for under similar conditions?

ON STRIKE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The subaltern sat at his office desk with his letters neatly piled before him. He had been living an exclusively gregarious and open air life for the past five years with many intervals of acute excitement; the sunshine pouring in at the open window and the solitude were extraordinarily soothing. There was nothing more in the paper worth reading, it was nearly all about strikes, calous and sympathetic, anyway, and he was bored with them; tennis at five seemed uncountable hours away and the pile of letters before him was not intimidated by being looked at. It really was very quiet in there; he didn't open the letters.

Quite suddenly he realized the immense importance of what he was doing! Wasn't he the secretary? Not honorary either—of the P. P. O. D. S. fund charged with the "Portrait Paintings of Decorated Soldiers" from the highest to the lowest?

Hopeful Painters

Every artist in the country was rubbing his hands and looking to him for fame. A few with alien names still unchanged were wondering whether even at the eleventh hour, it wouldn't be better to change the beloved Bruegelschmidt into the vulgar Bruegelsmith—and be done with patriotism forever. The portrait painters, quietly confident, were placing their last commission on the best easel for all to see and were going on with their work until the call came. The landscape men, not quite so confident, routed out old art school studies or frantically painted themselves in trench helmets before the studio mirror—and the secretary held all the strings in his two hands.

Ten portraits had been finished and 50 more commissions had been given—the artistic doves were fluttering as never before—six letters of thanks from grateful R. A.'s lay under the paperweight; he picked up the seventh—and he was sure it must be the seventh—and cut it open.

"Received your letter last night and if you desire me to have portrait painted write to me at once, naming artist and it will take \$25 for expenses. Money must also come, my time is precious."

"Yours truly."

As for the Subjects

The secretary grinned delightedly; it was the first really good joke the office had had. There was some fun in art after all—and the fellow must be a wag, by jove. He looked into the envelope again expecting to find another note explaining the joke, expressing his gratitude at having been found worthy of such honor, but it wasn't there so he slit open another.

"In receipt of your letter of the 10th which I have before me. I have secured a position and am starting work next week. If you wish to have

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picture taken I advise you to send \$20 for expenses. Once I start work I will not stop for twice that amount.

"Yours faithfully."

The grin faded from the secretary's mouth and a horrible foreboding seized him. He positively ripped open the next three letters. They were just the same or worse. Twenty pounds was the minimum wage; there was no maximum, and the letters came from different parts of the country.

He remembered hearing of people who didn't like having their portraits painted—one old relation from whom he had expectations and wished to anticipate them, in particular—and he was positively certain that there had been a lot of strikes lately; but that the day should come when he—a pre-war artist himself—should be confronted with "portrait unrest!"

More Letters

There were more letters, the pile grew and grew before his eyes, and he could make no impression on it. There were letters from artists complaining that their sitters wouldn't sit without their checks in their hands; some of the artists couldn't pay them, some wouldn't, and some who had, demanded that the amount be instantly added to their commission.

But just there at his darkest hour a thought struck him. Break the strike, he couldn't; there were no blacklegs; he had no money to pay the demands; martial law was out of the question. It was no case for direct action. "The essence of strategy is forethought," he remembered. "The essence of tactics is surprise;" he would have them both! Like lightning he acted. Every commission was countermanded. Only ten had been finished, and to these the word went forth, "Frame them quickly, recklessly, expensively. Make them as smart as you jolly well know how! Send them to the Rembrandt gallery not later than Saturday!"

A Bit of Strategy

Then the newspapers flamed with headlines. "The First Exhibition of portraits painted by order of the P. P. O. D. S. Fund will be opened at the Rembrandt Galleries on Monday by the Great Panjandrum Himself with the Little Round Button on the Top." "One of the greatest social events of the season." "Great Portraits of Great Heroes and a Grateful Nation to Acclaim Them!"

The exhibition was ready in a flash and immense was the success although one or two carping critics remarked upon the meagreness of the display. The decorated came in their thousands. The ten smiled upon the counterfeits and the rest looked glum and asked pointedly for the secretary, who was watching them through the secret knothole—then went away to consult their union.

Quickly the drama was played out. A letter by special messenger, "Important, Immediate!"

"Sir:

"As secretary of the D. S. U. I am surprised to find that further action with regard to the painting of portraits for the P. P. O. D. S. Fund has been discontinued."

"I visited the recent exhibition at the Rembrandt Galleries and was disappointed to note the fewness of the exhibits."

"Any rumors you may have heard that the union contemplated striking for remuneration you may take as incorrect. As a member of it, I am ready to be painted immediately and to bear any necessary expense connected with it."

"Yours truly."

Loud, long, and triumphant rang the secretary's jubilation, so loud and long that the sound of it changed somehow to the roar of the traffic in the street below. The strategy, the strike, the P. P. O. D. S. and all its works drifted out of the window on the "sunbeams," and—horror—he hoped she hadn't seen; there was his stenographer smiling cryptically and asking if he had any more work for her before she went to lunch.

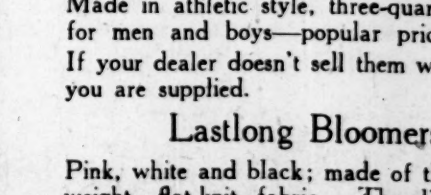
Furiously he dictated a letter to a world-famous R. A. F. V. C., requesting him to sit to a world-famous R. A. for his portrait, which would take a distinguished place on the walls of the new National War Museum.

"Yours truly."

As for the Subjects

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ART IN DAILY LIFE

From the Minneapolis Journal

Evidently there impends a revival of interest in art. This has, in part, been brought about by the discussion of war memorials. It is pretty generally agreed that there must be no more grotesque memorials such as followed the Civil War. Many communities are already taking steps to prevent such a calamity. The memorials of today will be an expression of public taste, and this taste is better now than it has been in the past.

In the discussion of fitting memorials there has been revealed a popular misconception of art—a persistence in regarding art as something entirely apart from life. When we speak of art, we usually mean only a picture, a statue, or possibly a structure. Life is concerned with the useful; art is concerned with the ornamental, and the tendency is to keep the two in separate compartments of the mind. In reality art is as much a part of life as perfume is of the flower, or song is of the bird.

How drab and colorless is the average American gathering! The men are all dressed alike in sober blacks, browns, and dark blues, and the women—well, they are told what to wear by some authority in New York or Paris whom they follow with implicit faith. We may realize how dull and uniform is our garb, when we compare it with the bright turbans, the flowing robes, the varied colors worn by orientals. In the West we have hardly realized the possibility of color effects in dress, and we continue to think of art as something confined for safe keeping to a museum or gallery to be visited once or twice in a life time.

Art is a matter of daily life; it is an essential feature of home and office, of shop and factory, of street and town. If it is not right here in our daily life, we are the poorer and our civilization the less interesting.

Art is an asset to any city or state. People are drawn to settle in a beautiful city. Art concerns our exports and imports, our foreign trade and our manufacturing. Every time we buy a rug from India or pottery from England we are building up foreign artisans at the expense of American industry.

Let us train our artisan-artists here. There is plenty of talent in our public schools; let us encourage it by maintaining more industrial art schools. The artisan-artist stands behind the success of our industries and our foreign trade. We must produce him in America; we cannot any longer borrow him from Europe. She needs her own and will keep him there.

When we feel that art is an indispensable part of life, we shall teach children to use color, pattern and design with such skill that they may make their daily life a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

A FLYING GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada.—An honorary membership in the Aero Club of America has been extended Governor Boyle of Nevada, notification of that honor having been received this week. The membership was conferred upon Governor Boyle because of the fact that he was the first governor to make a flight in an airship, and because of the Governor's recent flight from Carson City over the Sierras to Sacramento with an army aviator in a De Havilland machine. Governor Boyle's first flight was with Christofferson at the San Diego exhibition in 1915.

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SENATOR BORAH ASSAILS BANKERS

Debate on League of Nations Covenant in United States Senate Brings Attack Upon Motives of Financiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson's appeal to the country to support the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant, was celebrated in the United States Senate yesterday by the most bitter debate that has occurred during the present session of Congress. The debate occupied the Senate for six hours, and this despite the fact that important appropriation bills had to be passed before adjournment.

Peter H. Gerry, Democrat, Senator from Rhode Island, who recently returned from a protracted visit to Paris, started the debate with a speech in which he denied that a fair interpretation of Washington's farewell address would warrant a policy of isolation for the United States at this stage of the world's history, and defended the league as a "workable plan for a collective action of nations to try to prevent wars."

A. B. Fall, Republican, Senator from New Mexico, followed with an attack on the league, declaring that its ratification in its present form by the United States Senate would "impair national sovereignty," violate the Constitution, and render the Declaration of Independence a "scrap of paper."

Money Interests Accused

The climax of the debate was reached when William E. Borah, Republican, Senator from Idaho, took the floor and charged that the international bankers, in order to bring to fruition their plans to "exploit the natural resources of Europe" by the creation of a stupendous international financing corporation, are attempting to stymie the United States Senate into signing the treaty "regardless of its merits or demerits." Interests centered round 40 Wall Street, the Idaho Senator declared, have supplied three-fourths of the funds with which the League to Enforce Peace is keeping 20,000 agents in the field.

Philander C. Knox, Republican, Senator from Pennsylvania, joined in the debate at this point to remark that a bill had just been submitted to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate which would give congressional sanction to the "underwriting of billions of dollars worth of securities to be expressed in terms of merchandise." The gentlemen who are back of this combine, asserted the Pennsylvania Senator, had excellent financial reasons for wishing to have America a member of the Wilson League of Nations.

Senator Borah raised a storm in the Senate Chamber when he challenged the Administration forces to submit the League of Nations to a popular vote, and once more injected the Irish question into the discussion. He then referred to the speaking tour which President Wilson will make soon after he reaches the United States.

"He's going out to arouse public opinion," said Senator Borah. "For one, I shall be glad to have public opinion aroused. I want to see this league question taken outside the walls of this Senate chamber, and I want it taken as far away from Wall Street interests as possible. But will you on the other side of this chamber, after you have aroused public opinion, agree to submit to a vote of the American people and find out what is the expression of the popular will?"

Haste Not Desired

Attacking the Wall Street and the League to Enforce Peace Senator Borah continued:

"A few days ago, a rather formidable petition was sent to the Senate of the United States asking certain senators named, and inferentially all senators, to proceed at once to the ratification of the peace treaty. The clear inference of the language used in that petition was to the effect that we should proceed to the ratification practically without debate; that there should be no time wasted in the discussion of this important matter. That petition was written or formulated at 46 Wall Street, New York, and thereby hangs a tale.

"The men who wrote the petition, and most of those who signed it, were either bankers in that immediate vicinity, or their attorneys, and the place whence has proceeded an inordinate desire to speed this treaty to its final ratification without any proper consideration or debate has been that immediate vicinity where the powerful banking interests of the country have seemingly organized for the purpose of putting across this treaty, regardless of its merits or demerits.

Bankers First Informed

"It is significant that the first treaty which was discovered to be in this country was found in the possession of some big business or banking interest upon Wall Street. It was secured properly, I assume, by one of the representatives of the international bankers, and turned over to his colleague in the banking business, and brought by him to the city for the purpose of discussion and consideration, and as I shall show in a moment, for discussion and the consideration from a standpoint of the interests of these gentlemen engaged in this particular kind of business.

"A representative journal, a responsible journal in England, has stated that international bankers dominated the conference so far as the things in which they were particularly interested were concerned; that is to say, that they were influential, as this journal contends, in securing that which is of most concern to them. These things, Mr.

President, are incidents which have led to some considerable study and investigation concerning the activities of these men, their wide-ranging efforts and influence, and as to the motives which are back of this action.

"There is no doubt of the opinion prevailing that ultimately the question of ratification or non-ratification will be determined, not in the Senate, but in the vicinity of the financial interests, where it is alleged the policies of both parties are ultimately determined. I do not myself think that the policy is going to prevail in this instance. The terms and conditions of the league have gotten abroad, and the masses of the people are now doing their own investigating and their own thinking. But the haste which comes with a desire to ratify without proper discussion is due to the fact that the desire is that it be voted on before a thorough understanding of it can be had.

Repression Charged

"These same gentlemen have just determined that there shall be no popular vote upon this question. While they organized for the purpose of having certain selected influential gentlemen come here to confer with their senators, and while they organized for the purpose of having certain letters written by their selected agents in order to create the false impression that the people are in favor of this proposal, there is not one of them who will not resist to the last degree any proposal which will have for its object and purpose the taking of a real consensus of public opinion by the vote of the people upon this question."

"Before the Senator passes to another topic of his discussion," interrupted Senator Knox, "I wish to ask him in respect to an observation he made a moment ago that it has been proposed that the United States should underwrite securities of the international bankers. I ask the Senator if he knows in what form that proposition came, or what was the modus operandi to be employed?"

"I am going to discuss that in just a few moments as nearly as I can bring it to the measure of the facts," answered Mr. Borah.

"While I am on my feet," continued Senator Knox, "I wish to say that I had been told several weeks ago that the project was to form a great international corporation under an act of Congress, and that this international corporation was to take the securities of the various countries of Europe, and these securities were to be expressed in terms of merchandise, and they were to be the agents which the merchandise was to be sold through, and that a bill had been prepared and brought to the attention of the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency to that effect. I confirmed that story today by inquiring of a Senator to whom this bill had been presented, and who, much to his credit, had intimated that perhaps they had better leave out the guarantee by the United States of those securities when it was presented to the Senate."

Partisanship Taboo

"I had heard that statement myself, but I had not confirmed it by consulting with any particular senator," Senator Borah answered, and continued: "Those who have been of the opinion that this ought not to be a partisan issue have strong support among that class of men where there is no partisanship, when their interests are involved. They do not know any partisanship, and never have; they contribute alike to either party, so that whichever wins they will have the advantage of being upon friendly terms with either one of them. There is no partisanship in Wall Street, where Wall Street's interests are involved; and while they know perfectly well that the powerful organization whose head is sponsor for this is back of the fact, they have again neutralized and destroyed the position, and they have gone a long way toward the success of the fact in which they are deeply interested.

"This tremendous propaganda which has gone out to the country, hundreds of thousands of letters which we have all received, and these resolutions which have been passed, and the editorials which have been written about senators, particularly, denouncing us for wanting to make it a party issue, emanated from this particular organization; and this particular organization, according to its own statement, gets three-fourths of its support from big business or from Wall Street."

"I can say to the Senator," observed Mr. Hitchcock, "that the average subscription of the League to Enforce Peace is \$33, and the number of subscriptions is almost 7000."

"How does the Senator account for this statement, then?" asked Mr. Borah.

Mr. Hitchcock replied: "I do not account for it, but I think it does not bear out, even as the Senator states it. I do not deny, no one denies, that large business men, important business men, bankers, and others, are supporting the League to Enforce Peace, but what I do say is that its support comes from a nationwide appeal throughout the country, and if the Senator is informed, he will know that at every meeting they hold, cards are passed around among the audience, and subscriptions are taken."

"Let me say before I pass on," continued Senator Borah, "that big business has just the same right to take a part in this fight that anybody else has, but we have also a right to examine into the motives and the reasons why they are doing it."

Opposition Defended

"There is not a Senator upon this floor who has been opposed to this League of Nations who has not been

characterized by this same 'big business' interest as disloyal and narrow-minded, and of circumscribed vision and of pygmy mind, and they have even gone so far as to resurrect the old bogey and try to trot it out again, that we are in touch with the Huns, or the Germans.

"I said a few weeks ago that if they desired that kind of a campaign, there would be blows given as well as blows taken; and if I am not mistaken I will show before this debate closes that these men are in a conclave or a combination to exploit the natural resources of Europe, to gather their untold and uncounted millions, as they did from 1914 to 1916, from the distressed and oppressed condition of the people of Europe, and to have this nation underwrite their investment, and the American boys guarantee their mortgage upon the people of Europe. When they charge senators with doing what they think is right, defending additions and the policies which have existed in this country for 100 years, with evil motives, they will find before they get through that the mask of hypocrisy will be torn off, and that even the sacred name of an ex-President cannot protect these men who propose to sell their country. If they are not satisfied with these charges, let them come forward with proof that it is but a bait which has been thrown out for their consideration.

Financiers Arraigned

"Just about the time this debate began on this fight for a League of Nations, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, one of the active members of J. P. Morgan & Co., bought the New York Evening Post and threw it at once into the fight for the League of Nations. It is a very ably, exceptionally ably, edited paper, and that powerful propaganda, backed by one of the great international bankers, a man who practically sat at the counsel table in Versailles, who was in such confidential relations with the situation that he could gather up a treaty and send it to his partners whenever he wanted to—that man is sending, through the means of the Post, this propaganda to all parts of this country. What does the Post advocate? The Post advocates, in the first place, the absolute surrender of the traditional foreign policy of this government, announced by Washington and maintained here for nearly 150 years.

"And for what purpose does the Post advocate it? Why, when Mr. Lamont handed this treaty over to Mr. Davison, he did not say to him: 'Look it over and see whether or not it is to the benefit of the American people. Judge it and measure it and see whether or not it accords with the traditions and policies of the American republic. Look into it and see if we, as a people or as a country, can afford to take this responsibility.' No, he said to Mr. Davison: 'Look into this treaty and see if it helps this plan which we are trying to formulate,' a plan, as Mr. Davison said, practically to finance Europe, and that was the object and the purpose of Mr. Lamont in transmitting the treaty to Mr. Davison to ascertain whether or not it would help their individual financial scheme."

Senator Fall's Attack

A. B. Fall, Republican, Senator from New Mexico, attacked the proposed League of Nations, declaring that it is an unequal alliance with national sovereignty impaired, "and it renders the Declaration of Independence a scrap of paper." He said in part: "If this proposed Constitution of the league had been presented to the framers of the American Constitution, their consideration, they would doubtless have pointed to the use of language in our Constitution, the limitations upon the power of the state, and Article IX of the Articles of Confederation, and answered that the powers vested in the President and Senate to 'make treaties' was not intended and did not authorize the creation of another 'super' or even 'supine' government to the United States, even weakly, any of the powers delegated in the Constitution.

"That our signature to the treaty creates an obligation upon us with reference to the great majority of its provisions, is beyond question. With us, a treaty is not a 'scrap of paper,' and no Jesuitical or hair-splitting attempt to distinguish between a legal and moral international obligation is known to the American Constitution. Some writers have attempted to distinguish the obligation under natural, or necessary, or voluntary law, from the same when within a compact.

"Without our signature, we could, under international law, protest diplomatically, or even if we cared to go so far, by other methods protest the delivery, but the possession, even to the China and its millions of Chinese citizens without their consent, and over the protest of their government, to the Empire of Japan.

"Having signed the document of delivery, we have at least stopped ourselves from such diplomatic or other procedure. By the terms of the covenant, we guarantee not only the delivery, but the possession, even to the use of our treasure and the spending of our blood, to secure and maintain it. In the name of peace.

"Obligations Under League. "By our signature to the articles creating Jugo-Slavia and the greater Serbia, we have incurred an obligation to support these countries, when they are countries, and their governments, when they have governments. With the league covenant, the methods by which we would discharge these obligations would be for the consideration and determination of the Congress of the United States, with the President acting as a part of the legislative department. Under the covenant, the methods would be determined for us and our action compelled by others.

"Our obligations under the treaty itself, or failure to perform them at once, or in some particular manner, may cause disputes which, considered

by the council or assembly, may preclude our voting upon the question of war upon another nation. By ratifying the treaty and covenant, we make a scrap of paper of the Declaration of Independence and brand its signers as falsifiers."

Taking up the Monroe Doctrine, Senator Fall said:

"The Monroe Doctrine consists, as Jefferson put it, of not one, but two maxims, the first and fundamental of which is 'never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe.' This first fundamental maxim is now calmly ignored unless entirely referred to in the classification of it as a 'regional understanding.'"

"The Monroe Doctrine was simply a declaration of the American policy of Washington, Jefferson and the other makers of this Nation, called for and announced upon a particular state of facts having arisen. It was the doctrine of American policy and American action in American self-defense, that all countries might be warned aforesaid and conduct themselves accordingly in the future.

Precedent Established

"No President until Wilson has assumed to reverse the policy announced as the first maxim. Excuse is attempted by him and for him upon the theory that, having sent our soldiers to Europe, loaned our allies money, and conducted a war there, we have thus reversed the policy, and that necessarily it must, from April 6, 1917, remain obsolete. This theory or excuse is the basis of a promise laid down by President Wilson himself. Read his own message of Dec. 8, 1914, when he said: 'More than this would merely mean that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us.'"

"The President of the United States must qualify by taking an oath as follows: 'I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.' The Senators are required to make oath to support the Constitution."

"The President holds no commission from the people entitling him to form, or join in creating or forming, any other government. Attempt to ratify any such act by the Senate would, in my judgment, be a violation of a senatorial sworn duty."

League Plan Defended

Supporting the League of Nations, Peter G. Gerry, Democrat, Senator from Rhode Island, said:

"The opponents of the League of Nations assert that what Washington said in his farewell address, as to the United States not entering entangling alliances, is a barrier to our ever entering any such agreement as this league. I believe a thorough analysis of that address shows that the reasons upon which Washington based his doctrine are not applicable today, on account of the undreamed-of change in conditions. No one today, after the catastrophe of the last four years, will say that Europe's interests have a 'very remote relation' to us, and nobody can say that the consequences existing there are 'essentially foreign to our concerns.'"

"No one can now honestly believe that, as Washington said in his day, 'our situation is detached and distant' from that of Europe. It cannot be said that 'we may defy material injury from external annoyance.' The submarine campaign of the German Government is a denial, in fact, of that allegation. Certainly in that campaign our 'neutrality' was not scrupulously respected."

Arguing that the United States now has a distinct relation to European affairs, Senator Gerry declared: "By the linking together of the peoples of the world by cable and wireless, public turmoil and anarchy in Europe is bound to have its effect quickly in this country. That which endangers civilization abroad will be felt in our own land, and must be considered seriously by American statesmen. The heavier-than-air craft, the discovery of helium gas for the lighter-than-air machines, the advance of chemistry and of destructive gases—all are things to be considered in relation to the United States and the contingency of another world war.

"All these are things which it was impossible for Washington to have in mind when he made his farewell address. All these inventions were not dreamed of in his day, and there is no justification to warrant the assertion that he would entertain the same views today as then."

Taking up the league covenant, Senator Gerry argued that the United States is not bound to any definite participation in the league because, under Article I, it may withdraw after two years' notice.

Criticism Answered

"It has been contended, notably by Mr. Root," said Senator Gerry, "that the withdrawal clause is not satisfactory because other members withdraw. It is inconceivable that all members of the league would vote against the withdrawal of any nation if all obligations had been fulfilled. It is also inconceivable that the United States would think of withdrawing unless it had fulfilled its obligations."

"There has been much objection to Art. VIII (the disarmament section) on the ground that we would be surrendering our sovereignty by permitting the league to determine for us, what our army and navy should be, matters reserved by the Constitution to Congress. But this provision only gives the council power to recommend, and leaves to the individual nation the question of whether or not they will accept the recommendation. It is apparent, therefore, that our sovereignty is in no way surrendered, and that the matter is left to Congress to determine."

Senator Gerry maintained that the reservation of the Monroe Doctrine under Art. XXI was ample. "It is recognized as a purely American policy," he said, "and while it may

not have been aptly described, the mentioning of it by name, regardless of what it is called, whether a 'regional understanding for maintaining peace,' or whatever it is, makes it certain that it is beyond the jurisdiction of the league to deal with it. It seems to me that any other view is far-fetched.

"The whole league covenant presents a workable plan for a collective action of nations to try to prevent wars, by introducing the principles of arbitration and by agreeing to marshal the civilized nations against such acts of aggression as Germany and Austria perpetrated in this war. The instrument does not take from our sovereignty, neither does it ask any greater sacrifice from America than is absolutely necessary to give proper and adequate force and vitality to the league."

"In this league we may not have been able to carry out all the big ideals, and we may not have righted all the wrongs that we desired. It undoubtedly does not contain everything that each Senator would wish. But the fact remains that it is the greatest practical advance in establishing a method for prevention of wars that has yet been devised."

FRUIT CANNERIES TO HANDLE BIG CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California.—A score of large fruit canneries in this section will be opened on July 1 for handling the great crop to be harvested this summer. Apricots will be handled first and this crop alone in the three interior counties of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange will run into \$2,000,000. The value of the peach crop will be even greater, while \$1,000,000 worth of tomatoes will be handled. Several thousand workers will be employed in the large plants in this city, Ontario, Pomona, Riverside, Corona, and Santa Ana and Anaheim, with many smaller plants in other communities.

The state commission has fixed notable increases in wages for cannery employees this year, and this, with the cost of the fruit, will force the cost of canned products to a much higher figure than in previous years. Prices on apricots and peaches at the outset of the buying season ranged from \$35 to \$60 per ton, but figures are now ranging as high as \$60 to \$100 in some districts for choice fruit.

KRUPP'S APPEAL TO WORKERS

ESSEN, Germany (Sunday).—Krupp's works have had issued a statement to their workers, drawing attention to the fact that by their strikes and the consequent unrest in Germany important orders have been lost. A case has been cited of a contract with a great Dutch concern, which was lost and went to England, despite the much lower price quoted by Germany, because the Dutch mistrusted the ability of Krupp to carry out the contract. Similarly, steel deliveries for the Norwegian state railway were given to an American firm, this also at a far higher price.

SALOONS CLOSED EARLY

BURLINGTON, Vermont (Sunday).—A prohibition went into effect Saturday night in this city, when 17 saloons closed their establishments for the duration of the demobilization period.

ATTEMPT TO SHIELD THE FORMER KAISER

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Asks Allies to Place Him on Trial in Lieu of William of Hohenzollern—Takes Responsibility

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—A Berlin message states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Imperial Chancellor, has applied to the Allies to be allowed to take the former Kaiser's place in regard to the charges pending against him.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday). (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German chancellor, has formally asked the allied and associated powers to place him on trial instead of the former Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II. He takes responsibility for the acts of Germany during his period of office and places himself at the disposal of the Allies.

The request of the former Chancellor was made on June 25 in a communication to Mr. Clemenceau, president of the conference. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it is said, desired to take this step on May 20, but refrained at that time on the expressed wish of the German Government. The communication asks Mr. Clemenceau to bring the following document to the knowledge of the allied and associated powers:

Quotes Peace Terms

"In Article 227 of the peace terms, the allied and associated powers publicly arraign His Majesty, William II, Emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. At the same time they announced their resolve to address a request to the government of the Netherlands for the surrender of the former Emperor for purpose of trial.

"With reference thereto, I take the liberty of addressing a request to the powers to let the projected proceedings against His Majesty the Emperor, be taken against me. For this object I hereby place myself at the disposal of the allied and associated powers."

"As former German imperial chancellor, I bear for my period of office sole responsibility, as regulated in the German constitution, for the political acts of the Emperor. I believe I may deduce therefrom the claim that the reckoning which the allied and associated powers desire to demand for these acts shall be demanded solely of me.

"Being convinced that the allied and associated powers will not deny international respect to the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, I may express the hope that they will be inclined to yield to my urgent request."

(Signed) VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

"Hohenfrow, June 25."

The "Scrap of Paper" Incident

The definition of the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium as a "scrap of paper," and upon which the culpability of the heads of the German Government turns dates back to the beginning of the war. That mo-

mentous story of a nation's faithlessness to its written bond, involving the betrayal of civilization, first came to light in the communication of the British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir E. Goschen, to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. It was written on the evening of the day on which Germany deliberately violated the neutrality of Belgium.

In the afternoon, so Sir Edward Goschen relates, he called upon Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State, and from him learnt that Belgian neutrality had already been violated. He said he would be obliged to ask for his passport and requested the now famous interview with the Chancellor. At that interview Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg "began an harangue." He said that the step taken by the British Government was "terrible to a degree; just for a word—neutrality, just for a scrap of paper. Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her."

There is a truly ironical ring in the war's aftermath, so far as the former Chancellor is concerned. The man who would offer himself vicariously for another, has blamed the militarists for starting the war, and he himself in turn has been blamed and threatened with a hearing before a German court which may inquire into the question of responsibility for the war. In any case it is certain that he will be numbered among those leaders who must eventually come before the world's tribunal as constituted by the Peace Conference.

Former Kaiser May Soon Leave

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—According to a French authority interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the Telegraaf, the Allies will ask the Dutch Government to refuse the former Kaiser permission to reside any longer in Holland. On his return to Germany the German authorities will be obliged to surrender him to the Allies for trial. After moral judgment has been passed, the Allies will indicate the place of exile for the former Kaiser.

The commission presided over by Professor Larnaud of the Sorbonne examined the question of his responsibility, and asked for real punishment. But the United States and Japan opposed this step. Other Germans, both officers and politicians, who are tried, will be punished as common criminals.

COTTON SPINNERS STRIKE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A further dislocation of the cotton trade will result from the action of the Operative Cotton Spinners Amalgamation who, at a special meeting, voted against the proposed settlement terms and decided not to return to work today.

The decision will have a serious effect on other textile workers prepared to resume work today, but who are dependent on spinners for yarn.

SENTENCES IN RODIN CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—In the Rodin fake case, the principal organizer of the traffic has been condemned to four months' imprisonment and 5000 francs fine. Eight other persons have been found guilty and sentenced.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, near West, Boston

For Women New For Misses For Women New For Misses

Silk Dresses

Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Net, Lace

29.50 to 39.50 to \$75

Crepe de Chine Dresses, puffs of taffeta } 29.50
Crepe de Chine Coat Dresses, box pleated }
Printed Georgette Dresses, draped model } 35.00
Georgette Dresses, three-tier skirt }
Crepe de Chine Dresses, box pleated skirt } 39.50
Georgette Dresses beaded in novelty design }
Georgette Dresses, Irish lace garniture } 45.00
Georgette Dresses, three-tier skirt }
Georgette Dresses embroidered overblouse } 55.00
Georgette Dresses, skirt and blouse beaded }
Cream Lace Dresses, custom-made } 65.00
Printed Georgette Dresses over taffeta }
Georgette Dresses, longline model } 75.00
Georgette Dresses, long tunic model }

Silk Gloves

Price 1.25 Price

Two-clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, three rows of black embroidery. Silk Gloves, 3/4-length in white, mode and gray, 1.50

Sweaters

Slip-on Sweaters, good quality Shetland yarn, made with V-neck, deep purling at waistline, excellent variety of shades, 4.50
Children's Slip-on Sweaters, medium weight wool zephyr, sailor collar and belt; just the sweater for beach or country wear. Sizes 2 to 6 years, 3.95 Sizes 6 to 12 years, 4.50

Cotton Dresses

Voile, Organdie

8.75 to \$20

Pin and Polka Dot Voile Dresses } 8.75
Large Plaid Voile Dresses }
Small Check Voile Dresses } 10.75
Large Flower Voile Dresses, side tunic }
Dark Figured Voile Dresses } 13.75
Japanese Voile Dresses }
Figured Voile Dresses, ruffled skirt } 15.00
Plain Colored Voile Dresses, tucked skirt }
Plain Voile Dresses, trimmed with braid } 17.50
Dark Voile Dresses, draped skirt }
Misses' Organdie Dresses, surplice collar } 15.00
Misses' Figured Voile Dresses }
Plain Colored Voile Dresses, side pleated } 20.00
Plain Colored Voile Dresses, lace trimmed }

New Waists

5.75

Waist, of chiffon voile, shirred panels of self material, val. edging, fastening at side of yoke, loops and large crochet buttons, 5.75. Same model in net at 7.50.

Wash Skirts

\$5

Surf Satin Skirts with deep pockets, wide belts, plenty of fullness, pearl buttons, 5.00.
Gabardine Skirts, square tailored pockets, trimmed with tucks and pearl buttons, wide belts, 5.00

Bathing Suits

Silk Poplin Bathing Suits, black with colored piping and trimmings, 9.50
Wool Jersey Bathing Suits, one-piece model, strictly all wool, 8.95 and 11.50.

ECONOMY SHOWN IN PROHIBITION

Balance Struck in State and National Accounts Shows a Gain From Every Standpoint With Liquor Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gains beyond computation, both in money and in health, are the results predicted to go hand in hand with prohibition, which went into effect in the United States today. False economies still under the spell of the liquor interests try to argue that there is a loss, but they overlook the fact that not a cent of money is destroyed, but instead, there will be simply a redistribution of the flow of currency and the millions of dollars in cash and millions more in labor and material previously wasted will be directed to legitimate pursuits that will contribute to the welfare of mankind instead of being devoted to the destruction of health, prosperity and happiness. Reduced to fundamental and true economics, the passing of the saloons means not a loss at all, but billions of dollars a year more to divide up among the legitimate businesses of the United States. Instead of being wasted on something that disappears to leave nothing but evidence of destruction in its wake, this tremendous amount of money, figured in billions, it is pointed out will be released and made available for things more lasting and worth while.

The Proofs at Hand

Every city and state that has really tried prohibition invariably reports reward in the shape of more business instead of less, better business, better citizens, and greater happiness, all of which is generally accepted as incontrovertible proof that the whole country will inevitably experience the same advantages.

One of the claims made by the liquor interests has been that closing down the liquor business would throw many men out of work. Of course, the same argument might be used in favor of interfering with the "personal rights" of the burglar and "throwing him out of work, but apart from that there is a splendid answer made recently in a Boston paper which quotes an expert who has made a study of the labor situation, and he reports that within six months there will be a labor shortage which may reach 5,000,000 men. This is due, he says, to the war losses, increase in the standing army, emigration, new industries, and other causes. If business is better, and the forecast is that it will be, even more men will be needed, all of which is taken to mean that there will be opportunity for every man who quits the liquor business. And it is interesting to recall that the liquor men themselves say that the bartenders, as a rule, are not drinking men, so they ought to be well fitted for jobs that require sober men.

In Boston, Massachusetts, last year, there were 90,293 arrests, and 54,948 were for drunkenness. Boston people also find food for reflection in the fact that 51 per cent of those whom Boston paid to take care of were non-residents.

Figures Tell the Story

Undeniable refutation of the false claim of loss of revenue is found in a statement made by Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, who says: "If we add the several items chargeable to public expenditure to alcoholic intemperance, we have a total of \$6,235,894 expended yearly in Massachusetts. The fees paid to the State for licensing amount to \$4,435,321, so we find that the people have to pay \$2,782,573 extra a year for the drink habit. Even more astonishing figures are furnished by Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale, who says that the government, which is the people, has to spend more than \$2,000,000,000 a year to get back less than a quarter of it in fees. He says it is a great deal like burning up one's house to roast a pig, which is quite an expensive roast, but hardly as much so as the drink bill has been.

Leading prohibition advocates, as well as some men in the liquor trade, assert that now that the national law has come stopping the making and the sale of intoxicating liquor, people should do every thing possible to give it a fair trial under an honest enforcement of the prohibitory measure to learn just what the benefits are. In answer to the claim that valuable property will be idle, prominent real estate men in Boston declare themselves as not expecting any kind of loss. They back up their statements by saying that with building construction four or five years behind, with an unprecedented demand for floor space of all kinds, with everything in real estate cleaned up and long waiting lists of those calling for store space and warehouse room, the various retail, wholesale, and brewery properties come into the field at a pretty good time, and should find immediate and very desirable markets. Breweries and saloons that have closed during recent months have been readily transformed into profitable businesses of another nature, and the real estate men report that numerous properties not yet in the market are being eagerly sought by buyers and renters.

Gain From Prohibition

Arguments on Economic Aspect Deal With Dry Leader

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The following statement has been issued by the Rev. George A. Jordan, associate superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League: "Despite the great clamor which is being raised over the loss to be incurred by reason of the abolition of

the beverage liquor traffic, great gain is bound to come through prohibition. "Perhaps the first complaint heard against the dry régime is that it will throw labor out of employment. It has been recently stated by a local paper that over 2000 business establishments in Massachusetts and that over 6000 men and women are employed in such establishments, including waiters. As most of the saloons will close, it is said that a number of bartenders, of whom there are over 2500, will be thrown out of work.

"The foregoing lugubrious, taking them at their face value, constitute but one side of the situation. For every one establishment which will be affected unfavorably by the elimination of booze, 10 will be benefited. In order to be perfectly fair, however, with the wets, let us take the hotels, whose business, unlike that of the saloon, is not chiefly that of liquor selling, but which sell more or less liquor at a good profit in connection with the providing of food and lodging for the public.

Testimony From Dry States

"In order to learn what effect prohibition, in states where it has been in force for some time, has had upon hotels, the following letter was sent out in February, 1918, by parties connected with the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League: "Hotels in Massachusetts are considering the attitude which they should hold toward the question of ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment. Your experience will be of great value. Will you kindly favor us with a brief statement regarding the effect of prohibition in your vicinity, with special reference to the hotel business?"

"Of the 141 replies received expressing an opinion either way, 104 favored prohibition, while only 37 opposed prohibition. Seventeen neither favored nor opposed. Favorable replies were received from 20 different states. Here is one from Colorado which is fairly typical: 'The greatest argument put forth here when the prohibition question was up was that if Colorado went dry, it would kill the tourist business. The actual result has been just the reverse. We voted wet, but have admitted long ago we were wrong.'

"Here is a reply from Alabama, which was unfavorable: 'Prohibition has benefited our population morally, but has hurt the hotel business. As a local optionist, I believe in states' rights, and therefore do not believe in the amendment.'

Employment Question

"With reference to the throwing out of employment of thousands who have been engaged in some branch of the liquor business, the fact may be admitted, but what of the other side? Through alcoholic sickness, intoxication, imprisonment for drunkenness, many times the number who will lose their positions by the cessation of the beverage liquor traffic have been incapacitated for employment by the liquor sold to them by the men behind the bar. Have these dispensers of liquor ever taken account of the losses of health, of time, and of money which the unfortunate victims of the saloon keepers' cupidity and their own weakness have suffered?"

"As to that old chestnut, the tax argument, which is ever and anon paraded before the public, everybody who desires the sober facts can easily find them, and these give the lie to any such statement that the municipality is the loser by prohibition. "In a pamphlet published not long ago, entitled 'The Cost of Alcohol in Massachusetts,' containing the reports of state officials on the subject, a summary gives the amount of public expenditure chargeable to alcoholic intemperance, \$6,235,894. The total amount of all the license fees in the year 1916, for which the report was issued, was \$2,453,321, leaving the sum of \$2,782,573 as a dead loss not covered by the license fees. Such official statement as this coming from Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the State Board of Charities, ought to disprove the oft-repeated allegations of the wet advocates.

"Finally, the statement made that there is a loss in real estate values by reason of vacated saloons may be offset by pointing out that the saloon has always depreciated the value of property in its vicinity. This property will increase in value when the saloon is gone and other business eventually enters to replace the liquor business."

Wets Open New Office

Campaign Planned to Organize Sentiment Against Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—A branch of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, which has its national headquarters at 19 West Forty-Fourth Street, New York City, has been opened in Chicago, and according to C. Phelps, managing director of the western office, the organization will start a broad national campaign to crystallize and organize public sentiment against national prohibition. Headquarters will be opened in each state. Mr. Phelps stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The fight against prohibition will be waged against the Federal Prohibition amendment, according to Mr. Phelps, and the association will take the stand that prohibition, if it is enacted, should be by action of the states through a referendum vote.

Between now and January, the Supreme Court will render a decision as to the legality of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Phelps said, and if the court decides that the amendment is illegal the work of the association will be finished. If the court decides that it is legal, the association will continue to make a fight against national prohibition.

REVISING RULES OF ENGINEERING TRADE

Increased Output of War Munitions Said to Have Been Handicapped by the Obsolete Constitutions of Trade Unions

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—During the whole period of the war the difficulties of the government in regard to increased output of munitions, and the necessity for dilution and the abrogation of long standing trade customs and practices, were considerably aggravated by the obsolete constitutions of the trade unions in the engineering industry. However sympathetic and loyal the leaders may be, however anxious and earnest their desire to brush aside a custom that tended to restrict output, they were frequently powerless to assist because the proposed innovation was such as to demand consideration and decision by the ballot vote of the whole membership of the unions.

Elaborate machinery with carefully defined procedure had been built up over a period of years for the purpose of negotiations between the unions and employers, but there was nothing in the constitution of the unions to enable their representatives to meet the government to discuss industrial questions of a national character. The national executives, of course, could discuss matters affecting operative engineers with anybody interested, but they had no power to take a decision or to agree to any change, without first submitting the question for the final arbitration of the rank and file.

Problem of Output

As is now known, the problem of output was at times exceedingly urgent and vital, requiring prompt attention and the active cooperation of the workers, which circumstance rendered the above method impracticable because of the time taken before a decision could be reached.

The hostility between the engineering employers and the unions, and the suspicion with which the latter regarded any proposal from the employers to relax their rules, will be gathered from the fact that in no single instance was any change of great consequence initiated by the employers agreed to.

It is a pleasing reflection, however, that when and after the government took these matters under control they, on the other hand, never failed to obtain what they required; in a modified form, perhaps, from the original demands, but shrewd observers may assert that Mr. Lloyd George, with characteristic zeal for a bargain, had made due allowance for a little haggling, and invariably got the better of the deal.

The constitutional difficulty referred to was very smartly overcome by the government inviting representatives from each engineering center, appointed by the local committee, from a list furnished by the national executive, to hear the government's requirements and general point of view.

National Conferences

These national conferences proved so effective that at the delegate meeting of the A. S. E., which opens at Manchester on Whit Monday to consider the revision of rules, proposals for establishing the national conference as a permanent institution in the constitution of the society were brought forward for consideration.

The proposal in one form or another has the backing of a tremendous number of branches, which seek to make the new body the supreme authority in the affairs of the union and responsible for its policy; provision being made to assemble the delegates whenever any question of a national character "affecting the interest of the society or the earnings or conditions of employment of the members" is under consideration. Supported by the two extreme elements within the union, it is more than probable that machinery of some kind, based upon the above, will secure a place in the rule book.

The constitutionalists see in the proposal a means whereby the direct actionists can be kept in check, whereas the latter see an opportunity of expediting the business of the union and also of transferring much of the power of the officials, whom they regard as always reactionary, into the hands of the rank and file.

Shop Stewards Not Recognized

Quite a number of proposals to fit the new shop stewards and shop committee movements into a definite and permanent place in the new rules are also submitted for consideration. Many of the difficulties and general disturbances of trade during the past few years have been, in the writer's opinion, due to the circumstance that the shop steward, not being officially recognized by the trade union, and responsible only to the men in his own shop or factory, was frequently "pulled about" by the extreme element, entirely owing to the fact that he had no official responsibility or constitutional status in the affairs of the union. There is more than an element of truth in the saying: "If you want to eject the brawler from the Temple you must first embrace him."

Similarly with the shop steward; burden him with responsibilities and it is not unreasonable to hope that he may come to see with a clear vision that there are other and more effective means of bringing about the dawn of a better day than by throwing the wheels of industry out of gear by frequent resort to the brutalities of a strike.

SCHOOL FOR WOMEN VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Plans for the school for citizenship for prospective women voters are being forwarded by the New Hampshire Col-

lege. The school will open on Monday, July 8, and continue until the following Friday. The National Woman's Committee of the Republican Party will send Miss Mary Wood of New York to present the policies of the Republican Party from a woman's viewpoint, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago will be sent by the National Democratic Committee. In addition the State chairmen of the two parties will speak.

OFFICERS DENY ANY ARCHANGEL MUTINY

"Trivial Incident" Is Description of Only Difficulty in Unit Referred to, Which Reaches New York on Von Steuben

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Part of the three hundred and thirty-ninth infantry, the regiment which was reported to have mutinied in Siberia, has arrived at Hoboken on the transport Von Steuben. Maj. J. Brooks Nichols, in command of the regiment, and Capt. H. G. Winslow of Company I, both denied the mutiny story. They said the incident that gave rise to the rumor was a misunderstanding between a sergeant and one private. Captain Winslow said:

"Statements by certain public men in America caused the question of why we were in Russia to arise. The feeling that nobody knew spread. Then Colonel Stewart explained that what we came for originally could be summed up in four points, and that since we were there, we were then forced to protect ourselves. The four reasons he stated as follows:

"First, to guard the war matériel and supplies at Archangel which were sold by the Allies to the old Russian Government; second, to prevent the Germans coming through Finland and south Russia and establishing submarine bases on the White Sea or the Murmansk coast; third, to assist the Russians in reestablishing the eastern front and reorganizing their own army, thus diverting some of the Hun attention from the western front, and fourth, to assist the Czech-Slovaks.

"The argument between the sergeant and the private, which started the mutiny story, was a trivial incident. The sergeant ordered a Polish boy, a member of the three hundred and thirty-ninth, to load a truck. Because the soldier could not understand English he misunderstood the sergeant and refused to obey orders. Later, after a little explaining, the soldier loaded the truck. That was the nearest thing to a mutiny that we had."

ORDER OF RAILWAY EXPRESSMEN FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National Association of Expressmen and the Brotherhood of Railway Express Employees at a joint convention here voted to unite under the name of the Order of Railway Expressmen. A. Bollinger of St. Louis, Missouri, was elected president of the grand lodge of the organization, and H. L. Clark of Portland, Oregon, assistant to the president. R. A. Jacobson of Chicago, Illinois, was elected grand secretary and treasurer. Vice-presidents of the five districts of the new organization elected were E. A. Freitag, Buffalo, New York; D. J. Saintong, St. Paul, Minnesota; I. P. Little, Atlanta, Georgia; J. D. Huff, Kansas City, Missouri, and H. A. Schwanke, Seattle, Washington.

EMBARGOES REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Quebec—As a result of the collapse of the Winnipeg strike, all embargoes in connection with freight on the Canadian Pacific western lines have now been removed. Both carload and less than carload freight by all rail or rail and lake routes for Winnipeg can now be accepted.

WORK RESUMED AT ANSONIA

ANSONIA, Connecticut—As practically all strikers at the American Brass Company reported for work yesterday, the labor troubles of the past three weeks involving three metal working plants are believed to be over.

Jordan Marsh Company

Do Your Shopping Early This Week As Our Store Will Be Closed Both Friday and Saturday All Day

As the 4th falls on Friday we have decided to close Saturday also. This is an exception to our regular schedule, as on other Saturdays during the summer we shall be open until 1 o'clock.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

HIGHER HARVARD SALARIES FAVORED

President Lowell, in Outlining Needs for \$10,000,000, Says Pay of Professors Should Be Advanced 25 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—At least a 25 per cent increase in the salaries of Harvard professors, more housing for Harvard students in order that every influence can be brought to bear to develop them both intellectually and morally, larger and more modern chemistry equipment and better provision for the Dental School, are urged by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in a statement to the committee in charge of the Harvard Endowment Fund campaign. To supply properly these needs President Lowell estimates that additional funds of \$10,000,000 will be required. "That the compensation of our instructing staff is at present too low, I think no man of affairs would question today," says President Lowell in his statement. "Governor Coolidge, in his remarks at the meeting of the alumni pointed out what struck me as a very important consideration in connection with the under-payment of teachers. He said that if teachers are seriously under-paid in comparison with other occupations requiring as long preparation and as much natural ability, it is inevitable that the teachers should be dissatisfied with their treatment by the community; and that such a state of mind naturally breeds a social discontent which they cannot help imparting to their students. We are suffering from no such spirit in Harvard today; but the suggestion is worth noting.

Comfortable Living Expected

"Professors in universities do not demand, or expect, salaries on the scale of those earned in business or among the successful members of the great active professions. They would be satisfied with salaries that enabled them to live with reasonable comfort in the comparatively modest scale of life which their position calls for, and to give to their children as good an education as they received themselves. They also want to provide for their old age; and now that the Carnegie Foundation is not to supply pensions for teachers hereafter appointed, this must be done by an addition to their salaries from the university.

"With the present cost of living, the salaries of professors at Harvard are not large enough to enable them to live in this way. Moreover, the salaries in other places are going up, so that Harvard no longer has the advantage she formerly possessed. To place these salaries on the basis of a fair remuneration—indeed, as good a condition in comparison with the cost of living as they were 20 years ago—would require, on the average, an addition of at least 25 per cent. Now, under the faculty of arts and sciences the salaries paid in 1916-17—the last normal year—were \$623,124; in other departments of the university they were \$448,921.84, making a total of over \$1,000,000. On the estimated basis of increase this would mean an addition of a quarter of a million dollars—that is \$250,000—a year. That, at the rate of about 4½ per cent, would be the income of around \$5,500,000.

"Another typical need is that of housing more of our students. There are two possible views of the duty of a university or college toward its students. One of them is that its duty is confined to offering opportunity for

education, and that it is not its duty to induce or provoke its students to take advantage of those opportunities, or in any way to assume any responsibility for their moral or material welfare or the development of their character. This system reached its most prominent condition in the German universities.

Need of Community Life

"The other view is that it is the business of the university to use every influence it can bring to bear to develop its young men, both intellectually and morally, as much as possible; and this can be done only by bringing them together into a community life where they can be influenced. That system we have inherited from England, and it has been the traditional system of the American college. "With the growth of our larger universities there has developed the construction of private dormitories. These hinder rather than assist the object in view; because they tend to segregate the students on the basis of wealth and of early association—an inherently bad basis. The colleges of the country are, therefore, as a rule moving in the direction of attempting to house their students. Harvard has done this with success in the case of its freshmen; and the results hoped for from the freshman halls seem to us to have been well attained. But the upper classes in the college are still housed only in small part in the college buildings.

"The community spirit, the sense of responsibility, the standard of character, can be improved and maintained if we can house all our students in college buildings, as it can be done in no other way. The cost of doing this is hard to estimate. It would depend partly on how far we can purchase existing buildings, and how far we must build new ones. The halls to house 500 freshmen cost nearly \$1,500,000. They are well built; and in the long run will pay the university better than if they had been built more cheaply. It is easy to see that to house the remainder of the upper classes in the college alone would cost not less than \$3,000,000."

LABOR CONFERENCE DELEGATES CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The delegates representing the American Federation of Labor at the international Labor conference to be held in Amsterdam on July 26 will be Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, and Daniel J. Tobin, of Boston, Massachusetts, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and treasurer of the Federation. This conference will discuss the international Labor conference to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, in October under the terms of the league covenant.

MISSOURI TELEPHONE DEADLOCK CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The deadlock between striking telephone operators and electrical workers and the Bell and Kinloch companies continues with the service growing poorer. The Bell company announces that girls to take the places of the strikers are being brought in from Little Rock, Arkansas, Kansas City, Missouri, and a few from Chicago. Federal mediators and local arbitrators have been unable to get a settlement. The strikers are demanding collective bargaining, a closed shop and a marked advance in wages.

PROFIT-SHARING AS LABOR STABILIZER

Industrial Engineer Thinks It Makes Workmen Contented—Bonus System Also Favored as Increasing Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Greater efficiency in factory operation and management would reduce the cost of living and allow for good wages, said Hasbrouck Haynes, industrial engineer and lecturer at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, in discussing industrial problems with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Haynes estimated that it would be practicable to increase the efficiency of manufacturing plants about 10 per cent on the average.

The bonus or piece work system would increase labor efficiency and wages, Mr. Haynes continued. The system would bring results, he said, through greater application. The working man would be more economical with his time.

"Labor should not be bought on a commodity basis," said Mr. Haynes. "By that I mean that labor should not be bought on the lowest possible price basis but rather on a basis commensurate with the cost of living and the skill required. In other words, it is not fair and not desirable for the management to buy on a strictly competitive basis. In material, the management should figure on getting the cheapest price, but labor has to live and material does not. If one buys on that basis, labor will not be able to render its proper return.

"Many overlook the fact that to pay too little, so that the employees cannot live happily, does not bring the best returns. Hours of labor should be standardized by the government and minimum wages fixed. The idea of a horizontal wage scale is wrong, because some men deserve better wages than others. Women ought to be paid the same as men when they do the same work men do.

"Profit-sharing is being adopted by many manufacturers as stimulating production and establishing good feeling for the management. A profit-sharing system where the workmen are permitted to buy stock seems to be the most satisfactory because of the feeling of ownership which results during lean periods when there are no profits to be shared. The workman is contented in ownership of stock, but when he has no stock and no profits, discontent results. Failure of systems of profit-sharing has been due in most cases to the discontent during lean periods."

It behooves every manufacturer, he added, to study his labor problem and incorporate some system of cooperation in order to protect himself against labor troubles. Any efficient system should include, and most do, a "fifty-fifty" division with the worker on increased profits resulting therefrom, he declared.

CITY HALL CLERKS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Between 700 and 1000 clerks at the City Hall walked out on a strike here yesterday because their demands for increased salaries were not met before the budget went to the City Council for action.

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DRAMATIC ARTISTS FORM A SYNDICATE

French Actors, Who Are Said to Be Included Among the Most Badly Paid Workers, Have Decided to Protect Interests

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Syndicalism is, as they say in Paris, "in the air." Everyone is "doing it" with a vengeance, and its latest victims are the dramatic artists, amongst whom—as amongst the followers of other professions—the tendency of grouping themselves has become a real necessity since the war has completely overthrown the ordinary conditions of existence.

That is why, between two rehearsals, actors and actresses recently surprised their comrades and themselves by murmuring certain words which seemed to belong to the exclusive "répertoire" in use in the House of Syndicates, and which appeared rather out of place in the "wings"; some discussed eagerly the advantages of a minimum salary; others pronounced themselves frankly in favor of a limitation of working hours, and all discovered themselves to be heartily discontented proletarians firmly resolved on improving their situation.

Typical Contract Desired

However, a certain number of dramatic artists in Paris—some 1500 in all—have belonged for several years to the Union of Dramatic and Lyric Artists, presided over by Felix Huguonnet, the well-known comedian. This union has striven to obtain from the theater managers the establishment of a typical contract, which would stipulate that salaries should be increased and that rehearsals should be paid for, when the artists did not play at night. This Union des Artistes, however, only succeeded in obtaining the payment of a minimum salary of 10 francs a day, but it had not as yet been able to obtain a settlement of the question concerning rehearsals.

Certain artists belonging to the union were dissatisfied at the length of the proceedings, and further declared that a minimum of 10 francs was absolutely insufficient for any artist, at a time when, thanks to the intervention of the C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail), a scene shifter is paid 22 francs a day. They maintain, with reason, that it is inadmissible that an actor should be paid less than a scene shifter. Certain stars of the Conservatoire are engaged at the Comédie Française at a salary of 300 francs a month; whilst at the Odéon, a young actor thinks himself fortunate if he earns 250 francs a month! Yet these salaries are generous as compared to the miserable situation of actors in the French provinces. At the present time dramatic artists figure amongst the most badly paid workers, as for many years they have not known how to protect their interests. However, they are firmly resolved to have their revenge, and they fully recognize the necessity of advancing with the time, and of taking advantage of the weapons of syndicalism.

Revising Napoleon's Treaty

When Napoleon instituted the theatrical régime in France, with the decree of Moscow, which regulated it even to the smallest detail, he certainly did not foresee that in the year 1919, after a war which throws even his period into the shade, an institution of proletarians, known as the C. G. T., would dare to undertake a revision of the same treaty. Yet this is soon to be done, and the young débutants at the Odéon and Comédie Française will no longer be obliged, as by the stipulations of the treaty of Moscow, to accept a salary of 250 francs for two years at least.

Considering that the attitude of the Union des Artistes was not energetic enough, it was decided that a gigantic meeting of all more or less directly connected with the stage should be held in the large hall of the Bourse du Travail. This was done, and for the first time dramatic and lyrical artists, dancers, scene shifters, musicians, electricians, chorus singers, in short, representatives of all the intellectual and manual workers of the stage were to be seen, fraternally fist-bumping and elbowing each other—the smart, yellow-gloved comedian next to the workman, the elegant jeune première sitting demurely next to the poor but pretty petit rôle. More than 5000 "stage workers" were assembled, amongst whom were recognized Max Dearly, Tarride, Lugné-Poe, René Bataillon, etc.

Paul Danby and Pierre Campana expressed, in the name of all French dramatic artists, their desire of adhering to the federation and of constituting a union. Pierre Campana further declared that the salaries of the "stars" should be reduced, as some earned as much as 800, 1000, or 1200 francs a night, whereas many artists holding important minor rôles only earned seven francs a day! Such an injustice, he said, must not be allowed to continue. He ended his speech by declaring that the union must not be directed by "stars" but by "young artists" who were animated with the syndicalist spirit and had decided to act.

Mr. Jouhaux, general secretary of the C. G. T., then rose. Massive and eloquent, he warmly welcomed the entry of the dramatic and lyrical artists to the C. G. T. and made certain declarations, in which irony was tinged with much philosophy.

Returning to the People

"For the first time you are amongst us," he said, "you, whose task seemed to be simply to amuse the public, to make it laugh! You seemed very far distant from the people. And yet the majority amongst you come from the people. You are returning to it in

order to defend your right to live, and because you feel that you are solidly with the people. Do you merely obey your interests? No! You also understand that we are at a turning point of history and of social evolution. After centuries of sorrow and silence, the peoples are at last about to express their will!"

Up to this point all went smoothly, and the actors, who for once formed their own audience, applauded Mr. Jouhaux, and also Mr. Carpentier, when he declared that "those who have fallen want us to found a better world."

But just then, as La Fontaine would have said: "Quelqu'un troubla la fête" (Somebody disturbed the feast), viz., a delegation of theater managers, Messrs. Léon Volterra, Dufrenne, and Duplay, who asked to be heard. A violent altercation arose between Mr. Le Gris, head of the Syndicate of Managers, and Dufrenne, and the former even declared "war to the knife" against Mr. Dufrenne amidst a very stormy audience!

At last the directors declared that they would "consider with sympathy" the claims of the artists. It was also decided that the Syndicate of Dramatic and Lyric Artists should be officially constituted and that it should immediately proceed to draw up a program of its claims, which an inter-syndical committee would examine. Then this minimum program of all the stage-workers would be submitted to the theatrical managers, who would be politely but firmly asked to accept it, which they will no doubt do without discussion, for it will, in fact, be a case of "Hobson's choice" for them!

PROPOSED FERRY FOR ENGLAND AND SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The question, so important to Sweden, of a daily over-sea connection with England, has advanced so far that a detailed plan for the realization of this project is now ready. The investigations have been carried out by the Railway Department and specially appointed experts, and their proposal, as to which they all agree, is that the connection should be maintained by four steam ferries. These, together with two reserve ferries, would cost about 30 million Swedish crowns. The terminus stations would be Gothenburg and a port on the Humber. It is unanimously recommended that measures should be adopted for the realization of this project, in spite of the possibility that the direct profits realized would not be so great that it could pay the full interest on the capital invested in it. The real gains, however, are considered to be so important that they would fully compensate for the sacrifice made. As, however, these gains will influence the English as well as the Swedish side, and as the capital needed is comparatively large, it is considered necessary that governmental cooperation should be obtained on the English side so as to enable the plan to be realized, and, if the English Government would cooperate with half the number of ferries, the economic conditions of the line could be arranged in the same way as those on the Sassnitz route, each side fixing the tariffs for half the route and annexing the income thereof. Furthermore, it is regarded as a necessary part of the scheme that the English Government should cooperate in the building of the Swedish ferries, so that these could be completed within reasonable time.

As a result of these investigations, carried on by the Railway Department and other experts, it is urged that negotiations should be entered into with the English Government as soon as possible, with the object of carrying out the work in the manner proposed.

AMERICAN WOMEN AND INDUSTRIAL EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A commission of women sent under the auspices of the American Y. W. C. A. to Europe, to study present industrial conditions, particularly as they affect women, and to coordinate their social movement with that of Europe, has arrived in London. The commission includes Mrs. Irene O. Andrews (American Association for Labor Legislation), Miss Nellie Schwartz (Consumers League), Miss Mary Dreier (Women's Trade Union League), and Mrs. James S. Cushman (chairman of the Y. W. C. A. Council).

The commission will immediately get into touch with officials of trade unions who are intimately concerned with the conditions of women workers in English and continental factories, and it is hoped, as the result of discussions with enlightened women in all work, to meet in international convention and to prepare a considered program for adoption in all countries.

BY-ELECTION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office
KAMSAK, Saskatchewan.—Mrs. M. O. Ramsland has been nominated Liberal candidate to fill a vacant seat in the provincial Legislature. She is the second woman in the history of Saskatchewan to contest a provincial seat. The first took part in a three-cornered contest during the provincial general elections of 1917, but was defeated.

CITY ON SUGAR RATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Hartford is again back in war times, so far as the consumption of sugar is concerned. In fact, the town is on "sugar rations" once more. Grocers here are limiting their customers to five-pound purchases each because of the scarcity of the article in this district. Shipments of sugar are delayed so that the stores are running short continually.

SENATE SUPPORTS ITALIAN CLAIMS

Senator Tittoni, in Speech Supporting Premier, Speaks of 'Sanctity and Justice' of Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italian Senate met on the same day that the Chamber of Deputies assembled to hear Mr. Orlando's statement concerning the action of the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference, and the senators showed themselves even more united in support of the government than the deputies had done, for the order of the day, couched in the same terms as that presented to the other chamber, was carried unanimously. Mr. Orlando and Baron Sonnino were both heartily welcomed on their entrance, the senators rising to applaud the Foreign Minister, Prince Adelferto of Savoy-Genoa made his first appearance in the Senate and took the oath on this occasion, his two introducers being Senator Paterno and General Diaz.

Italian Nation's Warm Support

Senator Tommaso Tittoni, who spoke in support of the order of the day, said, in the course of his speech, that a doubt had been expressed as to whether the Italian people and their national representative were as warm in their support of the national claims as the Italian delegation had been at the conference in Paris. How, he asked, could such a doubt have arisen which so wronged the Italian Nation and Parliament, and against which their whole past and the testimony of their history protested?

After speaking of the efforts and sacrifices Italy had made in the defense of her rights, Senator Tittoni declared it was impossible that there should still be Italians who were not united to Italy, or that in the economic and colonial settlement of the world Italy should be denied the elements essential to her life and progress.

If the allied nations wished to understand the patriotic impulse which had thrilled the Italian people from one end of the peninsula to the other, they had only to turn to the pages of their own glorious histories, Senator Tittoni declared. Later in his speech, after speaking of the way President Wilson had been welcomed in Italy, Senator Tittoni quoted his own declaration that while they were all ardent Wilsonians, it was on the understanding that every one else should be equally so. It was impossible, he added, that after all imperialisms, appetites and egoisms had been satisfied, regardless of the famous ideals, these same ideals should be applied to them, the Italians. Besides this, he contended, in any case it was a contradiction of those very ideals to refuse to allow Italian Fiume to profit by her own decision and to turn out her wish to be united to Italy.

President Wilson, it was true, said that the Italian population would be given justice and freedom by the Slavs, but might they not perhaps give greater guarantees that they would treat the Slav minorities which might be included within their frontiers with justice and liberty? Why, Senator Tittoni inquired, if this situation gave rise to doubt, should all the preference be given to Serbia, this number of whose inhabitants would rise from three to twelve millions, while Italy would only gain 2,000,000 inhabitants with her additional territory?

Consequences of Disappointment

Senator Tittoni said that the fact that the League of Nations was offered to them as a guarantee was the most tragic circumstance of that tragic hour. The peoples had been promised a peace of justice and equality; if they were disappointed, a terrible outbreak might follow. Let them beware, he said, lest after having overthrown the German hegemony, they set up other hegemonies, less brutal in appearance but really equally tyrannical. Let them beware, he urged, that the hegemony of certain great nations did not conceal a formidable plutocratic coalition, a colossal financial monopoly for the exploitation of

the world. If such a thing were found to be true, he declared, the free bourgeoisies of all nations, to whom the proper and democratic evolution of modern civilization was due, would have to recognize that they had been deceived, and that society was menaced by anarchy on the one hand, and a monstrous international capitalist combination on the other.

The Premier, Senator Tittoni declared, had spoken nobly and had appealed for calmness. They must, however, realize the gravity of the situation and gain strength from the sanctity and justice of their cause. Above all they must have faith in an Italy renewed by the war, strong by reason of the valor of her soldiers by sea and land, and united by the merits of her citizens.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR NEW TZECH REPUBLIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—"Bolshevism has spread to any extent only in countries that have drunk the dregs of defeat—and this includes Russia, defeated by German propaganda, even though she was on the side of the Allies."

"Tzecho-Slovakia has won her long-dreamed-of independence, and has a future that will be limited only by her own ideals and efforts. That is the chief reason why we need not fear bolshevism here. Just joy—the sheer joy of having our republic—that every child, man, and woman is feeling."

This was the response of President Thomas G. Masaryk recently, to an inquiry from a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to the influences that have kept his country going about its sane, constructive, business, though hemmed about by anarchy and upheaval. Another reason which President Masaryk admitted had been a deciding factor in the reign of law in his land was the general education of the masses, as opposed to the large percentage of illiteracy in the surrounding countries.

"Our people are great readers, and consequently thinkers," the President said, "and for this reason are not easily betrayed by specious arguments and sophistries, such as readily lead astray ignorant people when they are undisciplined and out of employment. Education has helped to hold our people firm, even though we also have the problems of food and employment—though not in so great a degree as some of our neighbors. But food is coming now from America, some of our industries are reviving; and, though we have 10,000 unemployed in the city of Prague alone, we are not nearly as badly off as Vienna, for instance, which has 130,000 out of work—a much larger proportion, even considering the relative sizes of the two cities. Moreover, our factories are beginning to open, so our chief concern, industrially, becomes a matter of coal. Since the beginning of the war, the coal mines of this part of the world have been worked without the constant renewal of machinery and repairs that are really indispensable, so their present condition is deplorable. Nevertheless, with them we can face the future with equanimity, for we can begin the reestablishment of our industries and eliminate unemployment."

"But bolshevism—no. What little bolshevism is found here, this healthy young republic can easily digest, and it exists generally only among Austrian sympathizers."

Yeomen of the Past
It is a standing joke that farmers grumble, but they keep on farming all the same. It is likely that, with the passing of the big estates, something akin to the yeomen of past generations will reestablish themselves; men who worked themselves and whose womenfolk knew the neces-

BREAKING UP OF BRITISH ESTATES

Divided Into Smaller Holdings, They Have No Lack of Purchasers and Prices Are High

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Never since the dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII's reign have so many large estates been broken up as during the past 12 months. There is no lack of purchasers and prices are high. It is impossible at the present juncture, when labor is still scarce and transport still far from reestablished, to tell what the effect upon the food-production of the country will be. The Land Acquisition Bill, the settlement of soldiers, the transport and housing acts, will all have an influence upon the question, but the Board of Agriculture has its hands full, if it does its duty thoroughly in protecting the use of the land from inefficient farming. Policy of Drift

The doctrine in rural matters is the one person whose opinion is valueless. In agriculture, scientific test and daily acquaintance with soil and seed, plant and stock can alone furnish evidence worth having. The urban mind, that cannot think beyond cheap, sea-borne food, villadom and town life generally, must not be permitted to belittle the fundamental reasons for encouraging agricultural life. The growth of immense towns has proved to be a social menace, and if the rapid breaking up of large estates into smaller holdings, coupled with progressive cottage building, can stem the migration to the towns, it will prove of the highest beneficence. Unquestionably there is a greater appreciation of all that past agricultural neglect has inflicted upon the country than was ever the case before, but it took the war to reveal the policy of drift, and to convince the country that they were paying for what they could grow in large measure at home.

It is, however, the attitude of the world at large to the relations of employers and employed that will bring about changes in agriculture. It is not so much the large profits of the individual farmers, many of whom have made fortunes during the last few years, that are being considered, but the wider question of how to maintain a big agricultural population in the country, working at fair wages and under proper conditions, maintaining a high standard of production at the same time. To allow land to lapse under the bad management of half-trained or inefficient men will be to court disaster. Training or proof of knowledge and experience must be a sine qua non to every soldier put upon the land, and it should be made impossible for any of the country to be wasted through bad conditions in any case. It may be that many farms will be worked upon cooperative methods;

it is certain that cooperation as regards buying and selling is already gaining ground rapidly. Clubs of various sorts are fruitful sources of cooperative work, and in the north the value of united effort is better understood than it is in the south.

Yeomen of the Past
It is a standing joke that farmers grumble, but they keep on farming all the same. It is likely that, with the passing of the big estates, something akin to the yeomen of past generations will reestablish themselves; men who worked themselves and whose womenfolk knew the neces-

sities of country life as intimately as "Mrs. Poyser" in George Eliot's fine drawing of farm life. Dullness and isolation have been the drawbacks of the past in the country, together with lack of widespread knowledge. There never was such an opportunity for the work of the agricultural authorities to-day. Their mission is to stimulate activity from headquarters, and then leave the rural localities the necessary freedom for development, for it is easy to overgovern agriculture.

Up to the present, nearly 14,000 applicants have asked county councils for small holdings, and it is said that the percentage of applicants rejected as unsuitable is small. Once the ball is set rolling, the land settlement question promises to arrange itself, and no political dust thrown over so skillfully will blind a population to the prospect of country life.

DRAFT BILL TO NATIONALIZE COAL

Amount of Compensation to Be Paid British Owners Under Bill Is Said to Be Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. William Straker, secretary of the Northumberland Miners Association, and a member of the executive of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, was cross-examined by the coal owners' representatives when the Coal Commission resumed on May 23.

Mr. Cooper questioned witness with regard to the draft bill on nationalization, prepared by the Miners Federation, and pointed out that under the bill the amount of compensation to be paid to colliery owners was limited. He said that witness, when cross-examined by him last March, agreed that the present owners should receive a fair selling value of their property from the government, whereas now it was proposed to limit the amount.

Mr. Cooper pointed out that the output of coal for the three months of 1919 was 56,000,000 tons, so that these figures the production for the whole year would be only 224,000,000 tons, and if during the remaining quarters the output was less than 56,000,000, the output for the year would be still further reduced.

Mr. Straker did not agree that it would be reduced. He thought that peculiar circumstances had operated during the first half of the year which would be largely absent during the second half.

Nationalizing All Industries

Asked if he did not think the mines had worked well in the first quarter of this year, Mr. Straker replied fairly well, but they might be worked better. He thought that all industries would be nationalized at some time.

Mr. Straker did not agree that it was for sentimental reasons that the miners wished to have nationalization. He admitted they wished to have a better share of control and a better system without competition. He thought the coal owners in the past had made a huge blunder in many respects in not getting the assistance of the workers as practical men.

Replying to further questions witness said that the men reached a stage now when they were against a few minor people coming into the industry to make money out of it. They also had their own safety to look after.

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and that was one of the most important considerations.

Mr. Straker further expressed the opinion that the time would come when piecework would be abolished in the interests of safety. He thought that under nationalization by improved services and machinery, and by the abolition of royalty rents, ways leaves, and colliery owners' profits, the cost of coal to the consumer would be considerably reduced, and the output per person would be increased. Nationalization would also prevent the continual strikes which are hindering output tremendously.

Asked if he thought that nationalization would put an end to unrest, Mr. Straker replied: "Very largely it will." He did not agree that the greater part of the unrest was due to an extreme section who did not approve of nationalization. He thought there would always be strikes until the men felt they had some responsibility and some share of control. He agreed that nationalization would not put an end to dissatisfaction.

Miners and Nationalization

Questioned as to why nationalization should bring a change in the present temper of the miners, Mr. Straker replied: "Because the men would then feel that they have some control over their own energies, and are not merely at the whim and direction of others and in a very little better position than the horses they drive or the machines they have to attend. The desire for betterment of position which cannot be crushed has made itself felt in the ranks of Labor, and has given rise to more unrest than anything else."

Asked if the scheme of profit sharing would produce any result, Mr. Straker replied: "I think the unrest is deeper than mere pounds, shillings, and pence."

Asked by Sir Adam Nimmo if it were the intention to maintain the present position of the export coal trade under the scheme of nationalization, Mr. Straker replied that the export trade would be managed by the national council. He thought the coal exporters, as middlemen, would be eliminated as far as possible.

MAGDALEN AT HEAD OF RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—Magdalen College finished head of the river when the Summer Eights were concluded May 29, paddling in several lengths ahead of New College, who were nearly caught by Christ Church. Balliol and Oriel finished fourth and fifth in their original order, but St. Johns were overtaken by Magdalen II, and Brasenose were caught by Queen's.

In the second division, the boats finished in the following order: Queen's, New College II, Pembroke, Wadham, Christ Church II, Exeter, New College III, St. John's II, Balliol II.

Pembroke and Christ Church went down one place. In the third division Jesus College were overtaken by University II at the Willows, and the final order was as follows: University, Lincoln, Trinity, Worcester, Corpus, Keble, University II, Jesus, St. Edmund Hall, Hertford, Trinity II.

Queen's, New College II, Pembroke, Wadham, Christ Church II, Exeter, New College III, St. John's II, Balliol II.

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FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND MAY DAY CLASH

Interpellations in Chamber Result in Explanations of Government Attitude Leading to the Conflict With the Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—On May 6, the Chamber of Deputies resumed its sittings again after 12 days' recess. This opening was awaited with particular interest and curiosity on account of the events which took place on May Day, and it was marked by a series of tumultuous incidents, the most striking of which resulted from the interpellation of the United Socialist Deputy of the Seine, Marcel Cachin.

A large crowd of deputies and visitors was present and the aspect of the Chamber was very animated. At 3:29 o'clock Paul Deschanel opened the sitting. Messrs. Pams and Colliard occupied the government bench. All eyes were turned toward the Extreme Left when Paul Poncet, who was wounded on the first of May near the Eastern Railroad Station, took his place.

Mr. Deschanel read the list of the numerous interpellations which had been handed to him, and Mr. Pams, Minister of the Interior, signified that he was at the disposal of the Chamber. Marcel Cachin then mounted the tribune and said: "At the end of last month, we expressed our anxiety regarding the 1st of May. We knew that an unusual number of troops had been accumulated around Paris, and we wished to have this explained. Mr. Pams told us we had nothing to fear."

"However, many painful incidents occurred on the 1st of May, and the hopes of the Minister of the Interior were not realized. We do not intend to make him responsible for this, but rather the President of the Council, and we regret the latter's absence. He owed it to the working population of Paris as well as to the Chamber to be present."

Ruling by Telephone
A certain portion of the Chamber was of a different opinion and protested. Mr. Cachin continued: "Those responsible for the occurrences of this unfortunate day are not here. It is in the absence of the President of the Council that an enigmatic personality directs the destinies of the country through the telephone."

"The 1st of May furnished Frenchmen with a magnificent spectacle. The industrial world, all the workers of factories and transports, and also of commerce, associated themselves with their labor fête. On that day the working class gave an idea of its immense power. They had been told: you will cease work so as to demand the eight-hour day."

Several voices here interrupted the orator saying: "They had it!" "They were celebrating this victory!" said Mr. Cachin, "and then you know there will be difficulties and it was painful for them to see that certain employers were refusing it. Besides they wished to demand a general amnesty and also to hasten the demobilization."

"In the provinces there were no incidents. In Paris you had forbidden all manifestations and it was this interdiction which caused the disasters we must deplore," affirmed the Deputy of the Seine. "The manifestation on account of the acquittal of Villain had been authorized, why was that of the first of May forbidden?"

Mr. Cachin said that he regretted that the government had not come to an understanding with the "Union des Syndicats." If they had met beforehand an understanding could have been arrived at in the simplest way. This was not consented to, and he deemed that it was at this point that the responsibility of the government became grave. He feared that the conflict had been organized, prepared and desired.

"Police Like Boches"
This declaration aroused protest from the Center and Right. Mr. Cachin then spoke of the action of the police which he said, was particularly brutal. He called upon Mr. Poncet to relate what had happened to him, which the latter did from his seat. He said the policemen struck the people—amongst whom were many women and children—right and left. They acted like Boches, he said in conclusion.

Mr. Pams shook his head and asked permission to speak. He said he did not wish to leave the Assembly under the impression produced by the words of Mr. Poncet; he wished to show the other side of the question. He excused the policeman of whom Mr. Poncet had spoken, by saying that he had received an injury, and if he drew his revolver, which, however, he did not fire, it was because he thought his life was in danger.

Mr. Marcel Cachin added a few more remarks which were warmly applauded by the Socialists, but on the Right there were many protests.

Just as Mr. Pams, Minister of the Interior, was preparing to speak, Ernest Lafont, Socialist Deputy of Firminy, rose and asked if Mr. Pams was going to reply merely by contradicting, and whether the President of the Council, Mr. Clemenceau, would not come in person to answer their questions, as they had a right to expect.

Much confusion then ensued, and Mr. Lafont was finally understood to say that "under those conditions he had no further interest in following the debate," and he left the Assembly, the greater number of his Socialist colleagues following him, ushered out by the ironical applause of the Right.

He did this good-naturedly and frankly and his accents, which rang true, convinced the Chamber.

First he explained why the government had authorized the Jaurès manifestation. He said that the police had been so placed that they were not seen until the demonstrators themselves found them necessary in order to prevent shady individuals from trying to create a disturbance and change the nature of the procession. As for the manifestation of the 1st of May, the government was perplexed as to what it should do. Its first feeling was to permit it to take place, as it was announced to be simply a general stoppage of work by all the labor bodies. Then it was thought that certain measures were necessary at various points in the large cities, for it was desirable that France should manifest calm and confidence after the great world convulsion. In all parts of France, except in Paris, the 1st of May passed off calmly. The following telegram was despatched to all the prefects:

Government's May Day Instructions

"Processions can be authorized on condition that the organizers answer for the maintenance of order, and take all necessary measures to this end. A definite route must be followed and it must be a continuous procession without any stoppages and must be immediately disbanded at the end of the route. If any measures are necessary for keeping order take them with great discretion, so as to avoid all appearance of provocation."

However, Mr. Pams continued, the government took indispensable precautionary measures. It was faced with particular conditions. It waited in vain for proposals for Paris. No one was sent to confer with it—no one from the C. G. T., which must, however, be warmly praised for its conscientious efforts; and Mr. Pams insisted upon rendering homage to Mr. Juhau, who was wounded on that occasion, remarking that the government was very much distressed at this, for Mr. Juhau was always an element of calm and conciliation, and the government had had the honor of sending him as a representative to the Peace Conference.

But what had happened? he asked. The C. G. T. was searching for a solution, and on the 17th of April it declared that the manifestation would be remarkable for its internal calm. Orators would be sent to the provinces. As for Paris there was no thought of a procession. It was tacitly understood that nothing unusual would take place on the streets. On April 28 there was a great surprise, especially for the C. G. T., a manifestation was organized by the libertarians against the great organizations. In Paris it was the government's duty to be prepared.

Vote of Confidence

"The real victims of the manifestation on the 1st of May," concluded Mr. Pams, "were the 470 wounded policemen as well as the two officers and 106 men of the Republican Guard." Personally, he continued, he had nothing more to say, but he asked for the tranquility of the country, that the Chamber should pass a vote of confidence in the government.

The order of the day presented by Messrs. Outry and Paul Bignon was accepted. It was as follows: "The Chamber, confident that the government will pursue its policy of social justice in public peace, passed to the order of the day." By a majority of 356 votes to 1, this was adopted.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN KUBAN DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Kuban district, which is defended by the volunteer army, is one of the territories of southern Russia richest in economic resources, designed to be one of the bases in the war against the soviet power. At present there is an outburst of economic activity there.

Thus, at a recent extraordinary meeting of delegates of cooperative societies, the various reports showed the rapid development of the Union of Cooperative Societies, formed in August, 1917. The present balance sheet indicates a total of 28,378,000 rubles. The share capital amounted to 2,532,000 rubles. The union has opened an agency at Novorossisk, and has bought a vessel on the Black Sea in order to be able to get goods quickly and cheaply.

A conference of representatives of trade, cooperative societies, and district administrations, lately held at Rostov-on-Don, was unanimous in acknowledging the necessity of constructing ports capable of admitting large ships at Rostov, Taganrog, and Azov. In spite of the material difficulties under which the Don Government labors, the work will be undertaken at once.

In connection with this, it may be observed that, though many privations have to be endured in these anti-Bolshevik districts, owing to the necessity of carrying on a very hard struggle by the armies which are short of munitions and medical appliances, nevertheless economic life does go on, and every one manages to get food.

Commercial communications with the northern Caucasus are extremely difficult owing to the absence of a definite rate of exchange of the Russian ruble. The department of commerce of the volunteer army has decided to carry on an export trade with other countries. Some time ago it bought goods, and now these are on their way to western Europe and the United States. The exports to the United States include potash, wool, and manganese ore. There is a great quantity of corn in the territory, but General Denikin has prohibited its exportation, intending to send it to the Russian provinces freed from the Bolsheviks.

With the money obtained by the sale of the articles above mentioned, textiles will be purchased and sent to the south of Russia, where they are very much wanted.

SPEEDING UP THE LONDON TRAFFIC

Metropolitan Underground Has Designed New Type of Car Which Can Be Rapidly Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A welcome announcement has been made before a meeting of members of the House of Commons who are interested in the urgent question of London's traffic problem, sitting at the House, when Mr. Selby, the general manager of the Metropolitan Railway, stated that his company was building a new type of car which would enable entraining and detraining to take place at the stopping stations in much less time than is now required, thereby enabling the company to run more trains during the hour when the rush is on.

The need for effective action in regard to London traffic facilities has been apparent for a long time, and the crowded state of trains on the underground lines as well as on the omnibuses and cars above ground, added to the cost of transit, has created great indignation. Any measure, such as the one announced by Mr. Selby, is welcomed by the public, who are dependent in London, more than in the provincial towns, on the means of transit in order to carry on their businesses.

Strap-Hanging to Vanish

The design on which the existing cars are constructed allows for no more than three doors, one in the middle and one at each end of the car, but the new metropolitan car is to have five doors, so that the waiting crowd may be more evenly distributed along the train and more passengers may alight or entrain within the time allowed for a stop at a station. The doors will open outward and will automatically close when the train starts, and the number, it is anticipated, will effect just that saving in the matter of seconds that is required to run on augmented service. Strap-hanging is to be abolished, the standing passengers being provided with bars to hold on to, an arrangement which is expected to add much to their comfort.

Before the meeting to which the new device was announced, many interesting details with regard to the working of the transport services were divulged by officials of the companies. In particular, the question of finance was discussed at length and the efforts that are being made to improve the service of trains and other forms of conveyance were announced. The present state of affairs was stated by Mr. Frank Pick, the commercial manager of the Underground Electric Railways, explained that the present congestion in travel above ground had arisen through reduction of the fleet of omnibuses on the streets, a reduction due to the demands of the army and the rationing of petrol, and through a great increase in the number of passengers to be carried. The surplus passengers who could not be accommodated on the vehicles of the London General Omnibus Company had overflowed to the tubes, for which not a single new car had been available since 1914. Moreover, the cars which had become unworkable could not be repaired during the war, and they were only just starting the work of overhauling the 40 cars of this category. During the rush hours, the witness stated, 25 cars to the hour were being run on the tubes belonging to the combine he represented. Questioned with regard to the raising of the fares, Mr. Pick pleaded the great increase in wages and the cost of materials as justification, and stated that the average earnings of all the companies was only equal to 3.54 per cent.

The witness did not hold out any hope that the number of cars on the underground railways could be increased before the end of 1919, and intimated that the provision of new omnibuses would be equally slow, partly owing to the demands of the commissioner of police.

Tramway Increase Contemplated

The working of the tramways of the London County Council was touched on by Mr. W. J. Squires, the chairman of the highways committee. According to the witness, the council is seeking powers from Parliament to spend £800,000 on additional lines and auxiliary omnibus services, and hopes to bring into operation another 70 cars, in addition to the 1174 cars and 114 trailers already running.

The general manager of the Metropolitan Railway, Mr. Selby, gave evidence on the working of his line, which is independent of the Traffic Combine. On the Metropolitan, he stated, 39 trains were run during the hour, allowing 25 seconds for a stop at a station. As already mentioned, it is hoped to reduce this time, or in cases where it is exceeded, to keep it, by the adoption of the new design of carriage, which will eliminate the crowding that now takes place at each of the end platforms of the cars. As many as 46 trains are expected to pass through the stations during the hour when the new cars are available. Each car will carry 58 passengers seated, and except during the rush hours, or at exceptionally busy stations, the time of stoppage, it is hoped, will be reduced to 15 seconds.

Meanwhile, the whole of the London traffic question is considered so important that the meeting of members of Parliament before which these witnesses gave their evidence, have decided to urge the government to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to consider the matter.

BENGAL'S PROBLEM OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India
CALCUTTA, India.—It is not often that a private member gets a chance to pilot an important bill through a provincial legislative council, and therefore the successful passage of the Primary Education Bill through the Bengal Legislature, at the instance of the Hon. Surendranath Roy, is a legitimate subject for satisfaction. The new act is of a permissive character, and aims at increasing the facilities in Bengal for acquiring education. The demand is admittedly far greater than the supply. Mr. Surendranath Roy displayed considerable ability in steering his measure through the debates upon it.

It was noticed that he declined to honor the Muhammadans at all, when they demanded that they should have special representation upon the local committees to be constituted under the act. It may be explained that for some years past this privilege always has been accorded the Muhammadans in matters relating to the legislative councils, because, owing to their comparative fewness, it is recognized that they would stand no chance against the Hindus at the polls. Special representation on the local committees was accordingly demanded by the Muhammadan members of council as a right, but Mr. Roy firmly declined to concede this, and some heat was generated as the result.

Mr. Roy, in moving that the bill, as amended, be passed, said in part: "Whether the present bill when passed into law will have the same effect in this country as the Act of 1874 in England is yet to be seen. All I can say is that the people of this country appreciate the enlightenment of education more than anything else, and if they are unable to pay for such education, it is entirely due to their extreme poverty. What President Jefferson said more than a hundred years ago is true for all time. 'I look,' he said, 'to the diffusion of light and education as the resources most to be relied on for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of men, and in the present spirit of extending to the great mass of mankind the blessings of instruction I see a prospect of great advancement in the happiness of the human race, and hope that this may proceed to an indefinite degree.' I am sure, my lord," concluded Mr. Roy, "that these words will find an echo in every heart that is animated with the desire of promoting and advancing the peace and happiness of individual, and, through them, of nations."

BELGIAN SENATE AND SUFFRAGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The Belgian Senate has unanimously and without discussion adopted universal suffrage, to be exercised at 21 years of age and with the six months' residential qualification.

ON THE EVE OF THE SPANISH ELECTIONS

Hopes Were at First Entertained of Complete Combination of All Sections of the Left and Also of the Conservative Right

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The announcement of the pending elections forced by the new and trembling Maura Government was immediately followed, as was to be expected, by the utmost activity among the Left, all along the line from the Romanist Liberals—who are really to be accounted as to some extent attached to the Left in these days—to the extreme Socialists. The first thought was of the possibilities of a complete and cohesive combination of all the sections of the Left, prompted by the understanding that efforts were being made to bring about the same kind of thing on the Conservative Right. Such a comprehensive combination, however, is enormously difficult to arrange.

There is, after all, a very deep gulf between such as the Count de Romanones and Alejandro Lerroux. The key to any such combination, as has been said before, is in the possession probably of Melquíades Alvarez, but he rarely appears keen on any enterprises of this character. The idea of a homogeneous combination for the elections and after was soon abandoned, but it was given out that an arrangement had been reached whereby the different sections should not oppose each other, and that in this and other ways the most effective opposition should be given to the pretensions and schemes of the Maurists and whatever allies they were able to obtain.

Socialists and the Elections
The Socialists became very active, and put forward an idea to the other sections that by way of protest against what they considered to be the outrage of public feeling caused by the policy of the Maurist Government and its forcing of the dissolution and the general elections, there should be a wholesale abstention from the latter. Socialists, democratic and other voters throughout the country to be warned not to register their votes. This would have brought the whole parliamentary system to a standstill. The Reformists took kindly to this scheme and agreed to it generally, but other sections regarded it as impracticable, or going too far, and it was abandoned.

Meanwhile the Socialists devoted themselves to making exposures and accomplished some interesting achievements. One of the most careful and convincing of their spokesmen is the university professor, Besteiro, who was one of those who suffered imprisonment at Cartagena two years ago for his part in the famous August revolutionary strike. Besteiro does not speak rashly and is generally pretty sure of his facts. He has now been devoting himself to investigating some of the inner circumstances of the arrogant attitude and action of the military party, and in an address that he gave at the Ateneo in Madrid, he said that some days before the recent crisis 14 colonels, representing the 14 military juntas and belonging to different branches of the army, presented themselves at the bureau of the Ministry of War (the Count de Romanones being then still in power) and deposited there a memorandum in which the military juntas put forward their own proposals for the solution of the social difficulties with which Spain was so seriously beset.

Army Advises Government
The War Minister was left to contemplate this remarkable document, in which the army, temporarily bereft of its sense of humor, gave advice to the government on such a matter as this! The Minister handed it over to the Premier. Certain personages of very high consequence then approached one of these 14 colonels, and indicated to him that the step they had taken was from every point of view improper and incorrect, and might create the most serious complications which would be unfortunate for the juntas. The latter took three days to reflect upon the situation, and then asked for permission to withdraw their memorandum, which was granted. Had they not taken this step, certain important questions as to military discipline might have been raised.

The Republican Party under Mr. Lerroux at once became active on the usual lines, and a manifesto was issued in which the dissolution of the Cortes by the new Maurist Government at this stage of the proceedings was most vigorously denounced, while at the same time a Constituent Assembly was advocated as the urgent need of the hour. Lerroux himself in recent times has taken to declaring that a government led by Alvarez would be one of the best and most practicable solutions for the time being, of the difficulties of Spain.

The Reformistas held a meeting to consider their attitude on the crisis, and their leader, Alvarez, addressing them, declared himself to be on the side of the workers in their demands and favorable to a policy that would promote the well-being of the working classes in various ways, while at the same time strongly opposed to bolshevism in every shape and form. He spoke of the way in which, in stress of circumstances, home policy in France and England was developing toward democracy, and said that though there might be much that was mysterious in the causes of this last crisis in Spain the point of the sword could be plainly seen. Boldly anticipating and frankly acknowledging what he regarded as the possibilities, he made a sketch of what his program would be if he were called to the premiership, assisted by the people before whom all kings must bend.

Count de Romanones' Plans
The Count de Romanones had contemplated taking a short vacation after the stress and strain of his recent experiences, but is now very hard at work in Madrid in preparation for forthcoming events. El Imparcial recently gave it out that it had the most excellent authority for stating that the Count, keenly disappointed with the results of his recent efforts and the support that was being given to the reactionary elements, was going to abandon politics altogether and retire from this form of public life. He declares, however, that he has no such intention, but that on the other hand, he will prosecute his ideals with more vigor, if possible, than ever.

IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
Macleod, Alberta.—A project to secure irrigation for the district lying between the Waterton and Belly rivers, with its southern extremity 12 miles west of Cardston is under consideration. The proposal is to take the water from Belly River to the southwest tip of the Blood Reserve and by carrying it north parts of four townships can be watered, some 30,000 acres in all, it is thought. No surveys have yet been made. When farmers interested held a conference with Commissioner Peters of the irrigation branch, they were told he had no appropriation for the work. They inquired as to the cost, and it is possible that if the government does not take up this work, the farmers themselves will engage an engineer to make the necessary surveys. Not only are the farmers determined to secure surveys without delay, but they have signed the necessary petitions for the formation of the district into an irrigation district under the Alberta Irrigation District Act, and these petitions have been laid before the government. If the surveys are completed this year, the district may next spring begin a position to proceed with the guarding of the contracts for the ditches. Much of the land to be served by this new project is owned by the Mormon church.

KOREANS PROCLAIM THEIR CONSTITUTION
Council of State of Provisional Government Announces the Aims of the Proposed Ta Han (Korean) Republic
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The following statement regarding the promulgation of a provisional constitution by the Council of State of the provisional government of Korea, has been given out by the Korean National Association of North America, headquarters of which are located in this city:

"By the will of God, the people of Korea, both within and without the country, have united in a peaceful declaration of their independence, and for over one month have carried on their demonstrations in over 300 districts. Because of their faith in the movement they have by their representatives chosen a provisional government to carry on to completion this independence and so to preserve blessings for our children and grandchildren."

"The provisional government, in its Council of State, has decided on a provisional Constitution, which it now proclaims:

- "1. The Ta Han (Korean) Republic shall follow republican principles."
- "2. All powers of state shall rest with the provisional Council of State of the provisional government."
- "3. There shall be no class distinctions among the citizens of the Ta Han Republic, but men and women, noble and common, rich and poor, shall have equality."
- "4. The citizens of the Ta Han Republic shall have religious liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of writing and publication, the right to hold public meetings and form social organizations, and the full right to choose their dwellings or change their abode."
- "5. The citizens of the Ta Han Republic shall have the right to vote for all public officials or to be elected to public office."
- "6. Citizens will be subject to compulsory education and military service and payment of taxes."
- "7. Since by the will of God the Ta Han Republic has arisen in the world and has come forward as a tribute to the world peace and civilization, for this reason we wish to become a member of the League of Nations."
- "8. The Ta Han Republic will extend benevolent treatment to the former imperial family."
- "9. The death penalty, corporal punishment, and public prostitution will be abolished."
- "10. Within one year of the recovery of our land the national Congress will be convened."

"Signed by the Provisional Secretary of State and the ministers of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Justice, Finance, War, and Communications, in the first year of the Ta Han Republic, fourth month."

"The following are six principles of government:

- "1. We proclaim the equality of the people and the State."
- "2. The lives and property of foreigners shall be respected."
- "3. All political offenders shall be specially pardoned."
- "4. We will observe all treaties that shall be made with foreign powers."
- "5. We swear to stand by the independence of Korea."
- "6. Those who disregard the orders of the provisional government shall be regarded as enemies of the State."

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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. The Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. The Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

FIFTH DAY
Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, June 30, 1919, 10 a. m.

The Master—Are you all ready?

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Eustace, will you take the stand?

Herbert W. Eustace, Cross-Examination, Resumed

Mr. Krauthoff—May I proceed, Your Honor?

The Master—Yes.

Q. (By Mr. Krauthoff) Mr. Eustace, in your examination you referred to the works of Mary Baker Eddy, and they are published at the present time by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. They are.

Q. And what is the accepted version of the Bible upon which the works of Mary Baker Eddy are based? The Christian Science Publishing Society, and which is generally in use in Christian Science churches? A. I don't think I understand your question, Mr. Krauthoff.

Q. I mean, it is the King James Version? A. Oh, yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, we may assume that the Court will take judicial notice of the King James Version of the Bible as an historical and public document, without its being formally offered in evidence?

The Master—I hear no objection.

Mr. Whipple—No objection to that, if Your Honor please. There is no need of marking it as an exhibit.

Mr. Thompson—Only for identification?

Q. I wish you would look at this and see if that is a set of what is known as "The Complete Works of Mary Baker Eddy," as published by The Christian Science Publishing Society under the contract with the Trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy (passing to the witness eight leather-bound books)? A. I think that that is the complete set.

Mr. Krauthoff—We desire to have these identified as exhibits, if Your Honor please. I will first offer a copy of "Science and Health with—"

Mr. Whipple—If you will, pardon me, I really cannot quite see how these books are all admissible; I cannot see their pertinence to the very clear issue which is submitted to Your Honor. That remark, however, would apply to a great deal of the cross-examination, and perhaps it would be preferable to take these rather than to have a ruling upon them; but they do seem so remote that possibly we might ask for some suggestion as to how they become pertinent to the issue.

The Master—I take it that Mr. Krauthoff only offers them so far as to have them marked now, and he does not intend to go into the contents at the present stage.

Mr. Krauthoff—No, not at the present time if Your Honor please.

Mr. Whipple—When do you?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, as the occasion may arise.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is a little vague. Do you want to have them marked as exhibits?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, I would like to have the witness identify them, and I will offer them in evidence so that they may be available, and we may then in cross-examination quote from them. We may, in presenting our arguments to the Court, quote from them, and present statements of Mary Baker Eddy.

Mr. Whipple—I should think that that would be a pretty dangerous way of offering evidence. It seems to present it in no very discriminating way. It seems to favor the shoddy rather than anything else, and I do not quite see how we could argue very intelligently if we have volumes which we have never read, and which are not read to Your Honor, to deal with.

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Mr. Thompson—That applies to the other case also, so far as these documents are concerned.

The Master—Yes; I understand that it applies to all branches of the cases.

Mr. Krauthoff—And then that carries with it—

The Master—How many volumes, Mr. Krauthoff, do you now offer to have marked for identification?

Mr. Krauthoff—I have eight.

Mr. Streeter—Your Honor, should the titles of those appear in the record?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, I will read the titles. The first is the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, published by The Christian Science Publishing Society for the trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy, with the endorsement of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Streeter—What is the date on the title page?

Mr. Krauthoff—The last date, General, that appears is the statement, Copyright, 1906—that is the last date; or, Extended 1917. I am not advised as to the precise date on which this was published.

Mr. Streeter—Now, doesn't that title page show the date of publication?

Mr. Krauthoff—It does not, but it must have been quite recently, because The Christian Science Publishing Society did not begin publishing this book until—

Mr. Streeter—I am fully aware of that, and that is why I inquired. Doesn't the date show, Mr. Eustace, over under the contract of October, 1917, and show when you printed it and published it?

The Witness—It apparently does not on this, General Streeter. Does it on any of those?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I do not find it.

Mr. Krauthoff—I will ask that this be marked as an exhibit.

The Master—Why not mark these 57a, b, c, etc.? Would that not be more convenient?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

[The copy of Science and Health described by Mr. Krauthoff is marked 57 for identification. R. H. J.]

Mr. Krauthoff—The next is a book containing four subjects—"Unity of Good"; "Rudimentary Divine Science"; "No and Yes"; "Retrospection and Introspection."

Mr. Streeter—What is the title of the book, Mr. Krauthoff?

Mr. Krauthoff—It has all of those on its cover: "Unity of Good"; "Rudimentary Divine Science"; "No and Yes"; "Retrospection and Introspection." My understanding is that originally these were published separately, but they are now published under one cover, and the four titles are retained.

The Master—Is there any date?

Mr. Krauthoff—There is no date.

[The copy of the book "Unity of Good," and other writings, described by Mr. Krauthoff, is marked 57a for identification. R. H. J.]

The Master—Now take the next one.

Mr. Krauthoff—The next is the book entitled "Miscellaneous Writings," 1883-1896, by Mary Baker Eddy, author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Mr. Streeter—Any date on that?

Mr. Krauthoff—None except the one that I have given.

[The copy of "Miscellaneous Writings," 1883-1896, described by Mr. Krauthoff, is marked 57b for identification. R. H. J.]

The next is a book bearing the title "Christian Healing"; "The People's Idea of God, Pulpit and Press"; "Christian Science versus Pantheism"; "Message to The Mother Church, 1900"; "Message to The Mother Church, 1901"; "Message to The Mother Church, 1902."

[The book last described by Mr. Krauthoff is marked 57c for identification. R. H. J.]

The next is the book entitled "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous Writings."

[The book last described by Mr. Krauthoff is marked 57d for identification. R. H. J.]

The next are the "Poems" of Mary Baker Eddy, or rather, "Poems" by Mary Baker Eddy.

[The copy of the book last described by Mr. Krauthoff is marked 57e for identification. R. H. J.]

The next is the poem "Christ and Christmas," by Mary Baker Eddy.

[The copy of the book last described by Mr. Krauthoff is marked 57f for identification. R. H. J.]

And the next is the "Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, published by The Christian Science Publishing Society for the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, 1919."

Mr. Streeter—What is the date?

The Master—1919, I understood him to say.

Mr. Krauthoff—The date of publication.

Mr. Streeter—Yes, I meant another question. What is the date of the Manual?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, it is published in 1919.

Mr. Streeter—I understand that; but Mrs. Eddy passed on Dec. 3, 1910. Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Mr. Streeter—What was the date of the issuance of the eighty-ninth edition?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, some time prior to her passing. I do not know the exact date. And as the Manual was reprinted from time to time I understand they kept the same eighty-ninth edition.

[The copy of Manual of The Mother Church, described by Mr. Krauthoff, is marked 57g for identification. R. H. J.]

Mr. Streeter—Would there be any objection to Mr. Eustace's stating what the date of issue of the eighty-ninth edition of the Manual was?

Mr. Krauthoff—Not if he knows.

Mr. Streeter—If he knows.

Mr. Thompson—I think that what Mr. Krauthoff says is correct, that is, that it is a continuation of the Manual which was in existence in 1910.

Mr. Streeter—Yes, but how long before Mrs. Eddy passed on?

The Witness—I don't know that.

Mr. Krauthoff—In connection with identifying these volumes, if Your Honor please, I would like to have Mr. Eustace identify the Christian Science Hymnal, published by The Christian Science Publishing Society (passing a volume to the witness).

The Witness—Yes, that is the Christian Science Hymnal.

Mr. Krauthoff—We would like to have that marked as an exhibit.

Mr. Whipple—Well, for identification.

[The copy of the Christian Science Hymnal, described by Mr. Krauthoff, is marked 58 for identification. R. H. J.]

Mr. Krauthoff—And I will ask Mr. Eustace to identify "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy," by Sibil Wilbur, as published by The Christian Science Publishing Society. That is the book (passing a book to the witness)?

The Witness—That is the book.

Mr. Whipple—Is that published by The Christian Science Publishing Society?

Mr. Krauthoff—Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

[The copy of "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy," described by Mr. Krauthoff, is marked 59 for identification. R. H. J.]

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, in referring to the eight books that I first exhibited to you, which I understand have been identified as exhibits under 57 and 57a to 57g, that set of books is known as "The Complete Works of Mary Baker Eddy"? A. They are, yes.

Q. And when you refer in your testimony to "the printed word of Mrs. Eddy," those are the books to which you refer? A. Those are the books to which I refer.

Q. And in passing on the application—A. May I state, however, that when I refer to the printed works, I also take in the Deed of Trust, of course.

Q. Oh, yes, I appreciate that. Speaking of the Deed of Trust as a printed word of Mrs. Eddy, have you any information that it was printed in any form in her lifetime? A. Not that I know of, except apparently—

Q. In the Manual there is a provision that the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, together with other works by the same author, should be the only textbook of a Christian Science practitioner for self-instruction in the principle of metaphysical healing. A. That is correct.

Q. And these are the works that you understand are referred to in the Manual? A. These are the guides of the Christian Science.

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean these eight books that I have shown you. If Your Honor please, I want to read into the records some dates of exhibits that were identified. I would like to have the record show that Exhibit 41, referring to "Memorandum A," was issued in 1913, and Exhibit 42, referring to "Memorandum B," was issued in 1915.

Mr. Thompson—What are these exhibits? What is Exhibit No. 41?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, these are those memorandums that The Christian Science Publishing Society prepared from time to time and sent out for work in literature distribution.

Mr. Thompson—Won't you, when you speak of Exhibit 41, tell us what it is?

Mr. Krauthoff—I will be very glad to. Mr. Thompson—What is Exhibit 41?

Mr. Krauthoff—Exhibit 41 is "Memorandum A," entitled "Recommendations for Advancement of The Christian Science Monitor, Presentation of Methods," printed by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and it is desired to have the record show that that was issued in the year 1913 and bears that date. Then Exhibit No. 42 is "Memorandum B, Recommendations for Advancement of The Christian Science Monitor," published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, "Presentation of Methods." The record should show that that was issued in 1915.

Mr. Thompson—That is, you are reading the dates that appear on the printed document?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am reading the printed dates that appear on the document itself.

Mr. Streeter—May I ask, does that mean that it was originally issued on the date that appears on the document?

Mr. Krauthoff—I understand it was printed in the year that I am giving.

Mr. Streeter—May I ask another question? Do you mean that was a reprint or is that the year when it was originally published?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is the year in which it was originally published; I don't know whether it has been reprinted or not.

Mr. Thompson—How do we know that, if Your Honor please? How is it pertinent to read into the record what already appears as part of the exhibit? I cannot follow that. If there is any new fact that should be proved, I should prefer to have it proved rather than to have it stated by counsel.

Mr. Krauthoff—The situation is, if Your Honor please, that these documents were identified and were not read into the record in their entirety. Extracts from them were read, and in reading extracts I did not read the date on which they appeared. Now there is the document, Exhibit 41. All I am asking is to show that it on its face purports to have been printed in 1913.

Mr. Whipple—Do I understand you to claim, Mr. Krauthoff, that these were admitted in evidence, or merely identified?

Mr. Krauthoff—I understand these have been offered in evidence in their entirety; and that there were read

into the record extracts from them. I wanted to read into the written record the dates. If the offering in evidence of them is deemed as sufficient identification of their dates, why, I have nothing further to say.

Mr. Whipple—If they are exhibits they carry whatever appears on them. The Master—What they show on their face speaks for itself. It may be convenient, but it may not be very important, to have it specially stated. Mr. Krauthoff—If, their contentment is taken as their passport, I have nothing further to say.

The Master—But it does not follow from that that they were originally promulgated, or published on the dates which they bear.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I will inquire further about that.

Mr. Thompson—Nor is there any admission made by counsel for Mr. Dittmore of anything more than that this document, for instance, Exhibit 41, bears on its face the figures "1913," whatever those may mean.

Q. Mr. Eustace, referring to this exhibit 41, "Memorandum A," a presentation of methods for use in minor work, which bears the imprint "1913," can you tell when that was issued by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. No, I cannot.

The Master—I suppose you mean when it was first issued?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Q. What significance does "1913" have, if any? A. Why, it certainly indicates that it was sent out in 1913.

Q. Now, Exhibit No. 42, "Memorandum B," has "1915" on there. A. That would have the same—the same indication—that it was sent out in 1915.

Q. Exhibit 43, "Memorandum C," has "1916" on it. A. That was sent out, I suppose, in 1916.

Q. Exhibit 44, "Memorandum D," has "1919" on it. A. That would indicate that that was sent out in 1919. When they were prepared I do not know. They were probably prepared quite a little time before that.

Q. Then Exhibit 45, "General Bulletin, Summary of Standing Bulletins, Applicable to All Departments," has "April, 1919" on the title page. A. I suppose that is when that was printed, too.

Q. In your examination, Mr. Eustace, your attention was called to the fact that The Christian Science Publishing Society was now being advertised and generally known as the sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, and your explanation, as I recall, was that that title came to you by virtue of the contract that was made with the trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy in the fall of 1917. A. The "sole" part of it came there.

Q. Before that time you had advertised the literature you published as authorized Christian Science literature? A. I don't know whether we had or not, but it was because the Manual made it so.

Q. I call your attention to the Christian Science Journal for September, 1917, in the advertisement in the rear of it, page xxi, to the words at the top of the page, "Authorized Christian Science Literature." A. Yes.

Q. And that is followed by a number of pamphlets and other documents. How does that become authorized Christian Science literature? A. Because the Christian Science—

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. Isn't that clear upon the document? Can anyone say for a moment, in view of this Deed of Trust, that it is not authorized by Mary Baker Eddy herself in the Deed of Trust? She transferred all these publications, by the Deed of Trust and no one can interfere with them, not even the directors.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, this advertisement includes literature that was not in existence at the time Mrs. Eddy executed the Deed of Trust.

Mr. Whipple—That is all right. When it came into existence it came into existence as a result of the work of the trustees of the society.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I shall be very glad to have Mr. Whipple become a witness if he desires.

Mr. Whipple—I do not need to; you do not

placed on file in connection with the record of your card in The Christian Science Journal.

You will notice the requirements relative to subscribing for the four periodicals of this movement, and in connection therewith, your special attention is called to Art. VIII, Sec. 14, of the Church Manual by Mary Baker Eddy, the first part of which reads, "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church." Your attention is also called to Mrs. Eddy's definition of what constitutes "the periodicals" as given by her in the first issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 5, 1908, as follows: "I have given the name to all the Christian Science periodicals. The first was The Christian Science Journal, designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth; the second I entitled Sentinel, intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love; the third, Der Herold der Christian Science, to proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth; the next I named Monitor to spread undivided the Science that operates unspend."

"Every member of The Mother Church, and especially every public practitioner of Christian Science, earnestly desires to be obedient to this fact and of the by-law mentioned. The Christian Science Publishing Society feels that one requirement for a practitioner's card in The Christian Science Journal must be that he is a subscriber to all the periodicals. This requirement should not work a hardship on anyone, as he who is ready and able to undertake public practice with his card in The Christian Science Journal can certainly afford to take all the periodicals; and this splendid supply of authorized literature arriving regularly gives the practitioner, and indeed every Christian Scientist, just the missionary material he needs for teaching and helping mankind and directing inquiry to the Christian Science textbook for information and guidance.

"If you are not already subscribing in your own name for the four periodicals, it is believed that you will conform willingly to this requirement as soon as possible; and if there are other points in the application blank which you are not conforming to, that you will also be glad to adjust your practice to them. The Publishing Society feels confident that every practitioner will comprehend, appreciate, and welcome the necessity of fulfilling all the requirements of this new blank, and to this end this letter is being sent to every practitioner whose card is in The Christian Science Journal.

"The public practice of Christian Science is one of the most sacred offices in our movement and it is essential that this public activity be safeguarded with the utmost consecration, earnestness, and unselfishness.

"With kindest wishes,
Yours sincerely,
The Christian Science Publishing Society, by David B. Ogden, Manager.
"DBO-BI"

"P. S. Referring again to the blank forms: The sample blank printed on yellow paper may be retained by you for future reference. The 'Blank for Card Department' printed on blue paper please fill out and return at your early convenience in the accompanying stamped envelope."

Q. Mr. Eustace, in the conduct of the business of the trustees within the last year and a half, to what extent have you borrowed money from local banks? A. From local banks, you say?

Q. Or from any source? A. To the extent, I think, of about \$200,000.

Q. From whom was the money borrowed? A. From the First National Bank of Boston.

Q. Upon the note of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. On the note of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. What was the reason for the borrowing of the money? A. To make a complete payment to the Treasurer of The Mother Church.

Q. I don't quite understand, Mr. Eustace. Under the plan that the trustees operate, the six-months period mentioned in the Deed of Trust ends on Sept. 30 and March 31 of each year. A. It does.

Q. And under the Deed of Trust you turn over to the treasurer of The Mother Church the net profits? A. We do.

Q. And those profits should be represented, should they not, by cash on hand? A. They should.

Q. Why did it become necessary to borrow money? A. Because we had turned over to The Mother Church prior to that time funds that we really should not have turned over. We were carrying our plant as cash assets, which we later discovered is not really a correct way of doing it.

Q. You mean you were carrying physical property as cash on hand? A. As a cash asset; yes, sir; in substance, that is.

Q. And when you came to turn the money over you had to borrow the money in order to make up— A. In order to make the payments.

Q. How much money did you borrow at any time for the purpose of putting in a safe deposit vault? A. Putting in a what?

Q. Putting in a safe deposit vault. The Master—Assuming that he did borrow money for the purpose that you state.

Mr. Krauthoff—I will put it in another way.

Q. Did you at any time put any of the funds of The Christian Science Publishing Society in a safe deposit box, any of the currency? A. Why, yes, we did.

Q. How much did you put in? A. I don't know. I would have to look it up.

Q. Was it in the neighborhood of \$100,000? A. I don't know. I haven't the slightest idea.

Q. Why did you do it? A. Are you referring to the time of the suit, when we filed the suit?

Q. Why did you take the money of the Publishing Society and put it in a safe deposit box? A. In the first place, we had a perfect right to keep the money of the Society in a safe deposit box if we wanted to.

Q. I am not asking you as to the right of it. I am asking when you did it and why did you do it? A. I don't know as there was any other time except the one time. There may have been other times, too. But the time you are referring to, I suppose, is the time when the suit was filed, and we felt we ought to have cash on hand in case there was any attempt to tie up the business of the Publishing Society by the directors of The Mother Church.

Q. Now, how did you get this money that you put in the safe deposit box? A. Why, we drew it out of the bank.

Q. Out of the bank. Out of which bank? A. Why, I don't know. I suppose out of the First National. We have several banks.

Q. You have in mind the provision in the Deed of Trust which says that: "Said trustees shall deposit in a responsible and reliable bank or trust company all surplus funds over and above the sum necessary to defray the running expenses of the business until the same shall be paid over to the Church Treasurer." A. Yes.

Q. And you construed the word "deposit" to put in a safe deposit vault? A. Certainly, if we want to.

Q. Not to put on deposit to your credit on the books of the concern? A. Either way.

Q. Did you have the advice of counsel on that? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Is it not true, Mr. Eustace, that you took from the funds of current business of the Publishing Society, currency at times aggregating in the total \$140,000, and placed that in a safe deposit box? A. I can't say about the amount. I didn't know it was that amount.

Q. Who did it? A. The business manager did it.

Q. Mr. Watts? A. Mr. John Watts.

Q. Under your direction? A. Under our direction.

Q. Did you make any record of it in your proceedings? A. I don't know. I would have to go back over the record to see.

Q. At the time that this money was in the safe deposit box were you paying interest at a bank on any obligations? A. I would also have to look that up.

Q. You would have to look that up? A. Yes.

Q. And of course you are familiar with the fact that money on deposit in a trust company in Boston draws interest on daily balances? A. I am.

Q. And some of the funds of the Publishing Society are so deposited? A. Well, they are all on daily balances.

Q. Drawing interest on daily balances? A. Our funds draw interest on daily balances, yes.

Q. So that the details of this currency transaction are not within your definite knowledge? A. Not at the present time.

The Master—I understand they were all subsequent to bringing this suit.

The Witness—it is all since this claim has been on.

Mr. Krauthoff—He said it was since the difficulty with the directors was on, but he hasn't said it was subsequent to the bringing of the suit itself.

The Witness—I would have to look that up.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, the witness has stated in substance that it was in anticipation of complications which might arise by the intent of this Board of Directors to remove the trustees, and it was wholly under the Deed of Trust providing a sum necessary to defray the running expenses of the business, because it was expected that the running of the business would be embarrassed by this dictatorial attitude of the directors.

The Master—Perhaps we hardly need to go into that now. I wanted to be sure I understood what he meant to say. Proceed.

Mr. Krauthoff—I have not assumed, if Your Honor please, from Mr. Whipple's statement, that he has any personal knowledge about this currency transaction.

The Master—We don't any of us assume that.

Q. I wanted to call your attention, Mr. Eustace, to another provision in the Deed of Trust:

"No authority is intended to be conferred upon the trustees to incur liabilities beyond their ability to liquidate promptly from the current income of the business."

Q. Now, when it came to the point that you were required to borrow money to make the payment to The Mother Church, did you explain to the directors that you were in the necessity of borrowing money because you had theretofore turned over more than you should have turned over? A. We did not.

Q. You did go, and borrow the money? A. We did.

Q. And paid the interest on it? A. Paid the interest.

Q. Has that debt been fully liquidated? A. That debt has been fully liquidated.

Q. Out of what? A. Out of the current income of the last six months.

Q. Of the six months ending— A. March the 31st.

Q. 1919? A. 1919.

Q. Now, what were the net profits of the business for the six months ending March 31, 1919? A. I would have to look at our figures to see the exact figures.

Q. Was it approximately \$243,000? A. \$231,000, I think it was, wasn't it?

Q. Approximately \$231,000? A. I think so.

Q. Of that how much have you paid to The Mother Church? A. I think we have paid \$100,000.

Q. When is the rest going to be paid? A. It will be paid as rapidly as we can see our way to doing it safely.

Q. I don't understand again, Mr.

Eustace. Did you not have on hand on March 31, 1919, these net profits in cash? A. No, we did not.

Q. How could there be net profits unless you had them on hand in cash? A. Well, I explained to you, Mr. Krauthoff, that what we had been doing in the past was carrying our plant and other accounts—which you would have to go over our balance sheet in order to see it—we have been carrying them as virtually cash. Consequently since they were not cash but were simply an asset we could not turn over the cash because we didn't have it on hand.

Q. And so the question as to when you will pay over the net profits for the six months ending March 31, 1919, cannot be determined until you make some money in the next six months with which to pay them? A. Yes. And our purpose is from now on to get our business in such shape that we do not carry our plant as an asset at all, and then we shall have the cash on hand to turn over.

Q. In your testimony this morning you spoke of this Deed of Trust as one of Mrs. Eddy's printed works and explained that it was not printed, so far as you know, in her lifetime. You caused it to be printed some time last fall, did you not? A. We had a plate made of it.

Q. You printed about 500 copies of it and distributed them? A. No. We printed 500. We didn't distribute them.

Q. You distributed a number of them? A. Distributed a few dozen.

Q. You personally? A. Did I personally? No. I distributed—

Q. You handed copies of it to some people? A. Oh, yes, some of my friends. I always gave copies at any time. If they were not printed they were typewritten.

Q. Then you caused it to be filed at the office of the State Capital? A. We did.

Q. Why? A. Because we thought it was an important document, that it was an outrage that it had not been filed immediately after December the 3rd, 1910.

Q. Then you also caused it to be filed in the office of the city clerk of Boston? A. We did as—

Q. For the same reason? A. As a second precaution for its safety.

Q. In distributing the Deed of Trust to people, did you state to them your contentions with respect to your relations as trustees to the directors, and ask their judgment about it? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Not that you know of? A. Not that I know of, unless we discussed it. We probably talked the thing over.

Q. Did you explain to anybody that under the provisions of this Deed of Trust, as you construed them, the trustees were not required to be members of The Mother Church? A. That is self-evident, of course. I should never hesitate to state it. I don't know that I did state it. I quite possibly did explain it. I shouldn't hesitate to.

Q. You do not hesitate to say now that under the Deed of Trust they are not required to be members of The Mother Church? A. That is self-evident. It doesn't say so. They must be loyal Christian Scientists.

Q. And as you understand it they may be such without being members of The Mother Church? A. I can conceive that they might be.

Q. But you are a member of The Mother Church? A. Yes.

Q. And were when you were named as trustee—and are still? A. Yes, I am, and was.

Mr. Whipple—Aren't there hundreds of thousands of loyal Christian Scientists who are not members of The Mother Church? All these branch churches—are they loyal Christian Scientists?

Mr. Krauthoff—Our understanding about that is this, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Wouldn't it be better to leave it until after you get through your cross-examination?

Mr. Krauthoff—I would be very glad to.

Q. At the time that Mr. Dixon was named as editor of The Christian Science Monitor were you made acquainted with the correspondence had with Mr. Dixon in which he stated that he wanted his relation with the trustees and directors made entirely clear in order that there might be no misunderstanding about it? A. I was.

Q. And you were advised of the letter that he wrote to the directors in which he said that he would always regard the directors, as the court of last resort? A. I don't know that that was said.

Q. Was that the understanding when Mr. Dixon was made editor of The Monitor? A. Never that I know of.

Q. You never heard about it? A. Not that I am aware of. I would have to see the letter again. I think I saw the letter. I am not sure that I saw the letter, but I remember the conferences that we had.

Mr. Krauthoff—I will show you the original letter. In the conferences that you had with Mr. Dixon at the time that he was made editor of The Monitor was it not stated then by Mr. Dixon that the directors were to be the court of last resort? A. Certainly not. I never heard such a statement.

Q. I am reminded that the exact language was that the directors were to be the ultimate court? A. Not that I know of.

Q. You had no such understanding with Mr. Dixon? A. Why, never.

Q. At the time that you claim that you employed him? A. Never. I never heard such a claim.

Q. In the Bill in Equity, so-called, on the cover the exact term being—the Bill of Complaint—in this case—one of the things that you ask is to enjoin the Board of Directors from creating and maintaining a publishing society. How do you arrive, Mr. Eustace, at the claim that you are authorized to conduct The Christian Science Publishing Society separate and distinct from The Mother Church and without any control over the Publishing Society by The Mother Church, to publish the official organs of The Mother Church, to sell your literature in the reading rooms of The Mother

Church, and at the same time to say to The Mother Church that it cannot start a publishing society of its own?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment about that. That seems to be quite a lengthy argument, and while I don't approve it, it does not seem to be a question. It is a lot of successions of—

Mr. Krauthoff—I will state it more shortly.

Q. On what basis do you make your claim that you are entitled to enjoin The Mother Church from creating and maintaining a publishing society of its own?

Mr. Whipple—May I suggest, if Your Honor please, that we refer the distinguished counsel to the bill which the Court asked and on the basis of which the Court granted an injunction. The witness is not to be asked a question like that.

The Master—It does not seem to me that that is a proper question.

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, if Your Honor please—

The Master—I don't know on what ground—how he argues it out. I don't think we want to stop for that at the present time.

Mr. Krauthoff—We are met here with a bill which asks for relief to the extent of enjoining us from erecting a publishing society. Now we are entitled to know from the plaintiff in this case upon what facts he bases any such claims for relief.

Mr. Whipple—The facts stated in the bill.

The Master—Must it not be upon the facts stated in the bill? Could it possibly be upon anything else?

Mr. Krauthoff—Then upon what facts stated in the bill does he make this claim?

The Master—No, I don't think he is required to state that now. There is the bill.

Q. Mr. Eustace, in your previous testimony your attention was called to a request, or whatever it may be called—a direction—from the Board of Directors with respect to an announcement to be placed in the Christian Science Sentinel with respect to the election of Mrs. Hoag as an editor by the Board of Directors. That notice was not published as I understood it? A. Was not.

Q. I call your attention to the Christian Science Sentinel of May 10, 1919, and to the subject "Editorial Announcement" (passing to the witness a copy of the Christian Science Sentinel referred to). A. Yes.

Q. And that is the notice that you did publish? A. That is the notice we published.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer that notice in evidence.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. That all happened after the bill was filed; and the action with regard to it on the part of the directors we claim was in contempt of the order of this Court.

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, if Your Honor please, we are entitled to show the conduct of the plaintiffs in this case up to the present moment in their refusal to recognize the right of the directors of The Mother Church to put a notice in the official periodicals of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—It depends on the notice.

Mr. Krauthoff—It does not depend upon a notice. When the directors of The Mother Church sent a notice to be published in the official organ of The Mother Church, it becomes a notice without any further discussion.

The Master—I understand that the application and the refusal were both subsequent to the bringing of the suit?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I understand that the letter was mailed after the suit was brought. I am right about that, am I not? But we claim that we have the right in this case to show the continued action of these trustees in refusing to recognize the right of the directors of The Mother Church to put notices in the official organs of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—We do not think so, if Your Honor please. This very thing they were enjoined from doing. They were enjoined from electing an editor; they were enjoined from interfering with the administration of its business by the publication society trustees; and what they undertook to do was to ask us to publish in one of our journals a notice of a thing which they had done in contempt of court. That is what they asked us to do. It was all after the bill had been filed and the injunction had been issued, although one would think at times that even the distinguished counsel for the defendants did not know that an injunction had been issued—not until recently!

Mr. Krauthoff—It is proper, if Your Honor please, in that connection to correct Mr. Whipple's statement. Mrs. Knott tendered her resignation to the Board of Directors before the institution of this suit. Before the institution of this suit Mrs. Hoag was elected an editor of the Christian Science periodicals by the Board of Directors under the Church Manual. After the beginning of the suit the directors sent to the trustees a notice of the election of Mrs. Hoag. The trustees did not print the notice that the directors sent. We now offer the notice which the trustees themselves printed, being an act of the plaintiffs in derogation of the authority of The Mother Church to control its own periodicals.

The Master—You offer to show it as an act by the plaintiffs subsequent to the bringing of this suit and the issue of the preliminary injunction?

Mr. Krauthoff—As a continuation of the claim that they make of separate control and a refusal to recognize the control of the directors under the Church Manual.

The Master—Is it objected to?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—I think that I ought to exclude it.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, may I inquire if we may note an exception at this time to Your Honor's refusal? Is that the proper practice, or are all of your exclusions

excepted to without a formal exception?

The Master—I had supposed that all my rulings are subject to exception hereafter.

Mr. Whipple—I did not suppose that that was the practice. I had supposed that either counsel dissatisfied with any ruling of Your Honor should note it at the time and then—

The Master—Well, then, why not note your exception now, Mr. Krauthoff, and then you will be safe in any event?

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well. I will ask you to note my exception.

Mr. Thompson—We feel, if Your Honor please, that that rule which you have just announced should be observed, that if counsel desire to make any objection or take any exception, or raise any law point, they should do it at the time, and that we should not be confronted later with a vast mass of objections which are then brought forward for the first time.

The Master—There ought to be due notice in some form, of course.

Mr. Thompson—That is the customary rule.

Mr. Streeter—I may say that that is the practice up in the country, that the exception has to be noted at the time that the ruling is made.

Q. Mr. Eustace, you stated that the manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society and the editors of the periodicals of The Christian Science Publishing Society have been employed by the trustees since you were a trustee? A. They have.

Q. I call your attention to a notice in The Christian Science Sentinel of Aug. 4, 1917, being the first five paragraphs of the notice (passing to the witness a copy of the Christian Science Sentinel of Aug. 4, 1917). A. Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer in evidence the first five paragraphs (passing to Mr. Whipple the copy of Sentinel referred to).

Mr. Whipple—Where is it?

Mr. Krauthoff—These first five paragraphs here (pointing).

Mr. Whipple—Well, I cannot see very much probative value of anything that is not already in, but if you think that they are desirable I have no objection to their going in. Don't you think that you had better cut the paragraphs off to prevent this whole paper being put into the record?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is the reason why I am offering only the first five paragraphs.

Mr. Whipple—All right. You might take a scissors or something and cut them out rather than to have the paper marked as an exhibit.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is easier to read them into the record.

Mr. Whipple—All right. That is satisfactory.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, this is a notice in the Christian Science Sentinel of Aug. 4, 1917, under the heading "Editorial Notice."

"By unanimous action the following changes in the personnel of the offices of The Mother Church and of The Christian Science Publishing Society are announced:

"Edward A. Merritt, C. S. B., has been elected a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors.

"William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., has been elected Editor of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, and Der Herold der Christian Science.

"John R. Watts, C. S., has been elected Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society to succeed Mr. Ogden.

"David B. Ogden, C. S. B., and Lamont Rowlands C.S., have been elected Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society to succeed Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Merritt, respectively."

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, I call your attention to the Christian Science Sentinel of Aug. 4, 1917, the Eighteenth Volume of the Christian Science Sentinel, at page 831—

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Krauthoff, may I call the attention of the stenographers to the fact that the word "elected" in what has just been read was not underscored in the text from which it was read? They might make a mistake from your emphasis on that word.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I will be very glad to call attention to any italics that I may want in the record at any time.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you did then; you italicized it vocally.

Mr. Krauthoff—I see.

Mr. Whipple—And I did not want the mistake to go into the record.

Mr. Krauthoff—I call your attention to the article headed "Mr. McCrackan Elected an Associate Editor" (passing to the witness a copy of the Sentinel, who, after perusing it, returns it to Mr. Krauthoff). We offer that announcement in evidence as a part of Mr. Eustace's cross-examination.

Mr. Whipple—You need not trouble to show it to me. You may read it.

Mr. Krauthoff—"Mr. McCrackan Elected an Associate Editor. Announcement is made of the election of William D. McCrackan, C. S. B., of New York City, as an Associate Editor of the Journal, Sentinel, and Herold, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Willis."

I also call your attention on the same page to the announcement, "A letter from Mr. Willis." That is Mr. John B. Willis, who up to that time had acted as an associate editor of the Christian Science periodicals. It is headed, "A letter from Mr. Willis."

"In announcing—"

Mr. Whipple—I cannot see how Mr. Willis' letter is very important. I have not objected to the putting in of what ever was authorized by the Board of Trustees, but Mr. Willis' letter or his views or construction of this situation or the relations of the parties cannot be very important, can they?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple overlooks, if Your Honor please, that this notice was put in the Christian Science Sentinel, which Mr. Eustace says was being published on Mr. Eustace's sole responsibility.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if we publish a

Manual with respect to publishing articles of which Mrs. Eddy is the author, without her consent? A. That is the article.

Q. How did the article get into the Sentinel? A. Well, it is hearsay as to how it got in, but I suppose it was sent.

Q. What do you know about it? A. I think that it was sent.

The Master—If it is only hearsay do you want it? Mr. Krauthoff—Well, he, if Your Honor please, is the plaintiff in the case who says that these periodicals are published upon his sole responsibility, and I am trying to find out how much that means.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you do not suppose that that means the reading over of everything before it goes in, do you? Mr. Krauthoff—Well, it would seem that it meant that with respect to publishing a periodical.

Mr. Whipple—Don't lots of people have to do things through others who do them upon sole responsibility?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am not asking for any hearsay, if Your Honor please; I am asking only for what he knows about it.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that being so, he says that he knows only by hearsay, and your question goes by the board.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, I beg your pardon, Mr. Whipple.

The Master—That is what I understood him to say.

Mr. Krauthoff—I did not so understand it.

The Master—It was for that reason that I asked the question.

Q. As you understand it, all that you know about this article appearing in the Sentinel comes to you by hearsay? A. Yes, I think that that is so.

Q. Who told you about it? A. I think that Mr. McKenney was the first one who told me about the article.

Q. Then afterward the trustees took up with the directors the matter of publishing that article in pamphlet form? A. We did.

Q. Why did you take that matter up with the directors? A. Because it was at the time of the war and we thought that it was a very excellent article, and at that time we were heartily in accord with what the article said.

Q. Well, I was not speaking about the virtue of the article; I was speaking of why you took it up with the directors. A. Because we thought—were contemplating putting it in a little vest-pocket form to send to the trenches.

Q. I will put it in another way: Why did the directors have to do with whether you published it in vest-pocket form or not? A. Well, for one thing, the directors—five of them—were trustees under the will, and we would not have thought of taking anything that Mrs. Eddy had written and putting it in pamphlet form without their knowledge and consent.

Q. Then you did not take it up with the six trustees under the will? A. No, we did not.

Q. This article is copyrighted by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes, we copyright everything.

Q. You copyright everything that goes in? A. Yes.

Q. And the directors concluded that it would not be expedient to publish that in pamphlet form? A. Well, it was a unanimous thing, after talking it over, that it was not wise to do it.

Q. And it was not so published? A. No.

Q. Referring to the annual meetings of The Mother Church, you are familiar with the fact that the clerk of The Mother Church, in making his annual report, had a chapter, if it may be so called, upon The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. No, I am not.

Q. Do you mean that you have never noticed that at the annual meeting of The Mother Church the clerk of The Mother Church refers to The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. I remember only once myself.

Q. Were you present at the annual meeting in the year 1917? A. That is the year that was referring to.

Q. And do you not know that the clerk of The Mother Church asked the trustees of the publishing society for such information as they might wish to put in this annual report, and that they did furnish certain information? A. That year they asked for it. Mr. Jarvis asked. We did not know what use he was going to make of it.

Q. Didn't he tell you that he wanted it for the annual report? A. We supposed, of course, he was going—

Q. I beg pardon? A. We supposed, of course, that he was going to talk about the growth of the publishing society in his report.

Q. To The Mother Church? A. To the membership, yes.

Q. Do you have any annual meetings of the publishing society? A. We do not.

Q. Do you make any annual reports except to this annual report of the clerk of The Mother Church? A. We do not make an annual report to the clerk of The Mother Church at all. We make no annual report whatever.

Q. And the information that you send to the clerk you send purely as a matter of courtesy? A. Purely out of courtesy.

Mr. Krauthoff—If you are going to take up a new subject, Mr. Krauthoff, perhaps we had better take our intermission, unless it would disturb your thought.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, no, not at all.

The Master—Is that agreeable, Mr. Krauthoff?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—How long shall we stop? Five minutes.

Mr. Whipple—Five minutes.

The Master—We will suspend, then, for five minutes.

[Recess of five minutes.] The Master—We will go on as soon as you are ready, Mr. Krauthoff.

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, I call your attention to the Christian Science Sentinel for Sept. 3, 1910, and to the article therein contained called "The Church Manual."

this subject that I want to read to Mr. Eustace as a basis for my examination of him. I have copies of it printed in pamphlet form. Beginning with "The Church Manual."

Mr. Whipple—Are you planning to read the article?

Mr. Krauthoff—I want to read the article to Mr. Eustace and then make it the basis of a question.

[Copies of the pamphlet above referred to are handed to the Master and counsel.]

The Master—Will it be necessary to read the whole six pages? May we not assume that the witness has read it and couldn't you then ask him specifically what you want to ask him?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is a little difficult to do that, but if Your Honor so directs, I will do that. The whole article is one of which Mrs. Eddy directly approved in writing, and there is practically every part of it that raises a question.

The Master—Wouldn't it be well first to find out—

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean, as a basis of a question.

The Master—to find out first whether he is familiar with the article, and also with the fact, which you tell us of, that Mrs. Eddy approved of it in writing.

Mr. Krauthoff, referring to the article on "The Church Manual" in the Christian Science Sentinel of Sept. 3, 1910, by Blanche Hersey Hogue, are you familiar with that article? A. No, I am not familiar with it.

Q. And are you advised of the fact that, in the Sentinel of Sept. 10, 1910, is a statement by Mary Baker Eddy: "The article on the Church Manual by Blanche Hersey Hogue in the Sentinel of September 10 is practical and scientific, and I recommend its careful study to all Christian Scientists."

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, in view of Mr. Eustace's statement I would prefer to examine him about that at 2 o'clock, after he has read the article.

Mr. Strawn—Don't you intend to allow him any time for luncheon?

The Master—He hasn't answered your last question, has he?

Mr. Krauthoff—No.

Please answer the last question. A. I am familiar with that statement in the Sentinel of Mrs. Eddy's.

The Master—He has now answered it.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes. He is familiar with the statement of Mrs. Eddy, but he is not familiar with the article. Under those circumstances I would be glad to read it or I would be glad to have the witness read it at adjournment. I don't think it is as long as Your Honor thinks it is. It is rather a small pamphlet.

The Master—I see that it is pretty nearly six pages of rather small print. What would counsel suggest in regard to reading it at length?

Mr. Whipple—I hardly know what to say. I cannot see the pertinency of the examination in any way, but if Mr. Krauthoff feels as if he must cross-examine on it I should suppose it would be well for Mr. Eustace, if he is willing to, to interpose his luncheon with a review of it.

The Witness—I will be very glad to do.

Mr. Whipple—Well, perhaps that is the best solution of it.

The Master—Will that be satisfactory, Mr. Krauthoff?

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, quite.

The Master—Let us take that course, then.

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, I desire to call your attention to this statement by Mary Baker Eddy, on page 148 of "Miscellaneous Writings":

"The Rules and By-Laws in the Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, originated not in solemn convocation as in ancient Sanhedrim. They were not arbitrary opinions nor dictatorial demands, such as one person might impose on another. They were written at different times, and as the occasion required, they sprang from necessity, the logic of events—from the immediate demand for them as a help that must be supplied to maintain the dignity and defense of our Cause; hence, their simple, scientific basis, and detail so requisite to demonstrate genuine Christian Science, and which will do for the race what absolute doctrines destined for future generations might not accomplish."

Q. That is a loyal and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," do you accept that as a correct statement with respect to the Church Manual? A. I accept that as an absolutely correct statement including the Deed of Trust constituting The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. Am I now asking you what you do with that statement with respect to the Church Manual? A. Including the Deed of Trust, I accept it.

Q. I ask you with respect to the Church Manual? Yes, of course I accept it.

Q. With respect to the Church Manual? A. Certainly I accept it.

Q. In your direct examination you spoke of the Manual as a spiritual guide. Of course you do not mean that it is a guide to the Spirit; that is to say, Spirit itself needs no guide? A. No, of course not.

Q. You mean it is spiritual in its origin? A. I mean that it is a spiritual guide; in other words, it guides me spiritually.

Q. What does it do with respect to your human affairs? A. Do you want me to go into an explanation of how Christian Science is applied in human affairs?

Q. I would be very glad to have you.

The Master—I do not know about that. I think that is taking it a little too far.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, if I may be heard on that I should be very glad to state the relevancy of it.

The Master—State it as briefly as you can.

Mr. Krauthoff—The fundamental error which has caused this lawsuit is a refusal on the part of the plaintiffs in

this case to accept as their guide the human footsteps that Mary Baker Eddy prescribed for Christian Scientists.

Mr. Whipple—(To the stenographer) Will you read that? I don't think I grasp it.

(The statement is read by the stenographer.)

Mr. Whipple—The human footsteps? Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Aren't you speaking a little metaphorically, if not phantasmagorically?

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean the human footsteps, and, with all deference to the situation, it is not a subject for humor. It is the basis of this situation.

Mr. Whipple—Nothing is the subject for humor except your extraordinary statements; that is the thing. Nothing in the case is a subject for humor in the slightest.

The Master—The question before me is whether it will be proper for the purpose of this hearing, or desirable, to hear a statement from the witnesses on that abstract question.

Mr. Streeter—If Your Honor please, may I make a suggestion? As counsel for Mr. Dittmore we are not taking any large part in this particular matter, but here is a question put, and, if I understood what Mr. Krauthoff means, it is a question that we would like to have answered. Mr. Eustace says:

The Master—That is quite enough, General Streeter. If you want the question answered, and Mr. Whipple does not object, I shall not exclude it on my own motion.

Mr. Streeter—If Your Honor please, I want to state what I want answered—

—not a general abstract discussion. Mr. Eustace has said that he regards the Manual as his spiritual guide. I want to know, what I think Mr. Krauthoff was finding out, whether he regards that as a guide to him in so far as it gives directions as to the human affairs of the Publishing Society and the directors. It is a perfectly plain question.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please—

The Master—If that is any different from what Mr. Krauthoff asked him you will have an opportunity later to pursue the inquiry yourself, I suppose. Mr. Whipple, you were about to say something?

Mr. Whipple—I cannot see how, and especially in view of what has been said, there is the remotest relation to any issue in the case, any real issue, in the answer to this question; but there is evident to my mind a studied purpose on the part of the counsel for the directors to put Mr. Eustace, or the trustees, at a disadvantage with what they call the field.

The Master—Call what? That is the great body of Christian Scientists who are watching these proceedings. Therefore, in order that this may not be done I am perfectly willing, given glad to have this explanation given, because I do not want to have it possibly said that the trustees fear in the slightest the fullest exposition of their justification in this matter from every point of view.

The Master—The witness may proceed, then. (To the witness) Do you desire the question read again, or is it sufficiently present to your mind?

The Witness—I might have it read again, if you please.

(The question is read by the stenographer as follows: "What does it do with respect to your human affairs?")

Mr. Whipple—(To the stenographer) Then he read something; just go a little before that and a little after.

(The stenographer reads as follows: "Q. You mean it is spiritual in its origin? A. I mean that it is a spiritual guide; in other words, it guides me spiritually.")

Q. What does it do with respect to your human affairs? A. Do you want me to go into an explanation of how Christian Science is applied in human affairs?

Q. I would be very glad to have you.

The Master—Now, go on, Mr. Witness.

As I understand, everything that Mrs. Eddy has written and given to us as Christian Scientists is for our guide—spiritually; in other words, in proportion to our spiritual understanding of what she means, and the application of that in our daily living, do we understand exactly what she means, and our human affairs take on a higher significance.

Q. That is, in proportion as we come to a deeper understanding of the spiritual human disappears in the process? A. The human vanishes.

Q. But, primarily, we are dealing with a human situation? A. Never, under Christian Science.

Q. I mean, a human situation in belief? A. Never; the belief vanishes. We are dealing with Mrs. Eddy's statement that "All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All in All."

Q. I know it; but we begin with the belief on the part of somebody in the human condition? A. We destroy that belief, we do not begin with it. We begin with that fundamental statement of Mrs. Eddy's and destroy that belief.

Q. We understand each other; I understand how you begin the treatment; but I mean when a patient comes to see you as a practitioner the patient has a belief of a condition—a human condition? A. All right.

Q. And then you begin as a practitioner by destroying his belief in a human condition? A. In other words, my understanding of what Mrs. Eddy has given in her works enables me to destroy this human footstep, as you call it.

Q. Yes, having destroyed that human footstep, he takes another one? A. I suppose he does. I don't know what he does. He is well then.

Q. Well, you do, don't you? In your progress from one state or stage of consciousness to another you take footsteps? A. I start from the fundamental basis of what Jesus said, that the Kingdom of God is at hand.

Q. Yes, A. That we are right now in eternity, not that we are going to get there.

Q. I appreciate that. Now, none of us have demonstrated that fully in our daily living? A. That is, being un-

folded to each individual one every moment.

Q. In your conduct of the affairs of the Publishing Society, who is in charge of the affairs of the Publishing Society? A. We recognize fundamentally that divine Principle is in charge.

Q. And if anybody does not reflect divine Principle then what happens? A. Then the correction of whatever is wrong is made through whatever is the avenue that that correction should be made through.

Q. By some one superior in authority? A. Some one who is responsible for seeing that it is right.

Q. Some human being? A. Always.

Q. Seeing that some other human being—A. What you call human being.

Q. Yes—what you call human being—is seeing that somebody else called a human being reflects divine Principle absolutely? A. That is as it seems, yes.

Q. And in the conduct of the affairs of this Publishing Society do you find it necessary to have a center of authority? A. Naturally. God is the center of the authority.

Q. Oh, I know; but I mean in deciding whether somebody shall have a two weeks' vacation? A. Certainly, that is expressed.

Q. Who decides that? A. In Christian Science God is expressed in an infinity of activity.

Q. I appreciate that. Now, coming back, who determines the hours at which the people in the Publishing Society come to work? A. Expressed in the normal and natural way of what you call those who are responsible for that work.

Q. That is, the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society? A. And so on.

Q. In other words, this Bulletin that was offered in evidence shows that in the conduct of the affairs of The Christian Science Publishing Society it has become necessary to make a number of rules and regulations? A. Yes.

Q. Relating to hours of labor, conduct of employees, and all the details that are set out in that book? A. Naturally.

Q. And those rules and regulations proceed from a center of authority? A. They do.

Q. And that center of authority in the Publishing Society is the Board of Trustees? A. That is as it is expressed.

Q. Now, in the conduct of the affairs of the church it also becomes necessary to have a center of authority, does it not? A. Naturally.

Q. How about the Christian Science movement? A. The Christian Science movement—that is the cause that Mrs. Eddy established.

Q. Does that need a directing head or center of authority? A. Mrs. Eddy has directed that through her works.

Q. Through her works. And as to the Christian Science movement—this human authority of which we have been speaking, does that apply or does it not apply? A. Not to the individual Christian Scientist—not in the slightest.

Q. I understand; but I am talking about the movement as a whole. A. Well, the movement as a whole includes all Christian Scientists, affiliated or unaffiliated.

Q. And does the Christian Science movement as a whole need, or does it have, any central or controlling authority? A. Not necessarily, outside of our Leader's writings.

Q. In your communication to the directors you pointed out that in the conduct of the affairs of The Christian Science Publishing Society you called upon every one to demonstrate Principle, and then if they failed to do it you pointed out the mistake? A. That is right.

Q. Of course, absolutely. Principle is demonstrated? A. That is right.

Q. And when a mistake happens, why, there is a failure on the part of somebody to recognize the demonstration of Principle, and it becomes necessary for some one humanly to point out the mistake? A. All right.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, some of the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society were identified, that is, the Quarterly and the Journal, and I wanted to have others identified as exhibits.

Q. That is Der Herold der Christian Science? (Handing paper to witness.) A. It is.

Q. Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, for June, 1919? A. It is.

Mr. Whipple—Let me ask if there is anything in particular in it that you attach any significance to or whether you simply offer it as a sample of a publication which is made by the trustees?

Mr. Krauthoff—This is being offered in order that the Court may have before it the character of the publications put out by the trustees.

Mr. Whipple—That being the offer, I have no objection to it, but I should think it would be much better to have one prior to the bringing of the bill, except that they are doing the same thing since; and if it was understood that this is a sample of what the trustees have been doing for a good many years we should be very happy to have it go in.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I will supply those prior to the bill.

Mr. Whipple—You need not if you assume that this is a fair sample.

Mr. Krauthoff—I understand that there has been no outward change in their form.

Mr. Whipple—All right; we will take that.

[A copy of Der Herold der Christian Science, for June, 1919, is marked Exhibit 64.]

A copy of Le Héraut de Christian Science, for June, 1919, is marked Exhibit 65.

A copy of The Christian Science Sentinel, of June 28, 1919, is marked Exhibit 66.

A copy of The Christian Science Monitor, of June 28, 1919, is marked Exhibit 67.]

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, in response to our question a moment ago—I say "our question," both the question I had put a question that General Streeter had—with respect to the extent that you apply this Manual to the

conduct of your human affairs, you explained your views generally upon the subject of Christian Science. Now, as applied to the conduct of the affairs of the Publishing Society, how far do you apply this Manual? A. I apply it just as far as I understand it.

Q. Just as far as you understand it? A. Yes.

Q. Do you understand the language that the Christian Science Board of Directors shall elect editors? I mean taken by itself. A. Shall elect editors?

Q. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Well, now, won't you please quote it properly and fully instead of putting it in that form?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, certainly.

Q. With respect to the provision of the Manual which provides as follows: "The term of office for the clerk and the treasurer of this Church (also for the editors and the manager of the Christian Science Publishing Society, and the manager of the general Committee on Publication in Boston) is one year each, dated from the time of election to office. Incumbents who have served one year or more, may be re-elected, or new officers elected, at the annual meeting held for this purpose, by a unanimous vote of The Christian Science Board of Directors and the consent of the Pastor Emeritus given in her own handwriting."

Now, how do you apply that statement in the Manual to the conduct of the affairs of the Publishing Society? A. Why, just in so far as any statement that Mrs. Eddy has made; that, as I understand it, in keeping with the Deed of Trust, I act in obedience thereto.

Q. I am coming back to the Manual as a Manual, now. I am not asking you about the Deed of Trust.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. The witness has said repeatedly that the Deed of Trust is a part of the Manual, it is incorporated in it, and is referred to in it; that its inspiration is just as sacred, just as absolute—more so, because it is irrevocable; and that he construes the Manual with reference to the provisions of the Trust Deed and their irrevocability as understood by Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Krauthoff—May I have the witness answer the question that I proposed—how he applies this statement in the Manual to the conduct of the affairs of the Publishing Society?

Mr. Whipple—That is not the question here. You are harking back to a question three or four questions back.

Mr. Krauthoff—I will state it over again.

Q. How do you apply the provision in the Manual which I have just read to you to the conduct of the affairs of the Publishing Society?

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I object to that because it has been answered already in the record.

The Master—If the witness can add anything to what he has said several times in my recollection said upon that point he is at liberty to do so; I don't suppose you want him to repeat over again what he has said.

Mr. Krauthoff—No, not at all; I simply want to get his full understanding.

The Witness—I have nothing more to say in addition to what I have already said several times.

Q. You have enjoined the directors for electing an editor?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment; of course he has not, if Your Honor please. The Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth has done it. This witness has not enjoined them, and it is just that foray notion with respect to what the Supreme Judicial Court did that got you into trouble. You apparently thought that this gentleman had enjoined you and that it didn't make any difference what your directors would do in view of that.

The Master—You will have to change your question, I think.

Q. Adopting Mr. Whipple's form, upon your application and upon your claim that the Board of Directors did not have the power to elect editors, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts issued an injunction which has been construed to prevent the Board of Directors from electing editors?

Mr. Whipple—Now, I object to that because it is not a correct statement. The Court did not issue an injunction on any claim of the parties. The parties set forth the facts verified by an affidavit; the Court, on reading that statement of fact verified by affidavits, grants an injunction.

teacher? A. From such a teacher, yes.

Q. Did you in May, 1913, take up with the Christian Science Board of Directors the question of giving your employees a vacation of two weeks a year instead of one week? A. I was not aware that we did, but then it would be a very natural thing that we would talk it over together—but I don't know that we did. If we have a record of it we did.

Q. Did you in February, 1914, take any steps to have the Christian Science seal protected by registration or such other means as are available in the United States and all foreign countries? A. I think we probably did. That subject came up. I would have to refresh my memory on that.

Q. Did you take that up with the directors? A. Why, it would be a very natural thing to do.

Q. By the Christian Science seal is meant this circle on these exhibits that were introduced in evidence this morning? A. Yes, and that is on our Journal and Sentinel.

Q. And upon the two Herald? A. Yes. It is, I think, on the Herald.

Q. Did you ever take up with the Christian Science Board of Directors the fact that you had decided to thereafter discontinue both the \$3 and \$1 editions of the Life of Mary Baker Eddy and in place thereof issue a regular edition at a retail price of \$2? A. Yes. We discussed, I think, that very thoroughly—what would be the best thing to do with that book.

Q. You took that up with the directors? A. Why, I haven't any doubt we did. As I say, we always like to discuss all those matters of interest as to the movement with the directors.

Q. Did you take up with the directors the matter of translating a Christian Science lecture or other suitable fundamental statement of Christian Science into the Italian language? A. Well, I don't know whether it was just that, but we have talked, I am sure, about the Italian translations.

Q. And other languages? A. I think so, yes.

Q. While I am on the subject of foreign languages, Science and Health has been translated into the German language? A. It has.

Q. And is printed on opposite pages, the English text and the German text? A. That is so.

Q. And that is also true of the French language? A. It is.

Q. And these two Herald, the German Herald and the French Herald, are published with the English text on one side and the foreign language on the other side of the page? A. Yes.

Q. On opposite pages. And you have a number of pamphlets printed in various foreign languages? A. We have.

Q. And of course you increase these languages as the movement increases? A. Just as rapidly as we can.

Q. In translating Science and Health and other Christian Science literature into foreign languages, was any practical difficulty experienced in finding suitable words to express Christian Science and to express the phrase "infinite mind"? A. I think that is a very great difficulty.

Q. And words were selected, were determined upon, I believe, both in German and French? A. You mean for the translation of Science and Health?

Q. Yes. A. I don't know. We had nothing to do with the translation of Mrs. Eddy's books. We have now.

Q. But you are familiar with the fact that certain definite translations were agreed upon as the standard form of expression? A. No, I don't think I could say that, because as I remember it we decided to use the term "Christian Science" in our publications, nothing to do with our Leader's works, but in The Christian Science Publishing Society's publications.

Q. What I mean is this—The Witness—Not a translation. Q. You have on the Herald for June, 1919, the words in German "Christlichen Wissenschaft." A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which are the German words for Christian Science? A. Yes.

Q. And that is the word that appears in Science and Health? A. Yes.

Q. And is the standard word in the German language for Christian Science? A. I suppose it may be. I believe I have trouble with it.

Q. Well, I mean it is the—A. It is the one we have accepted for the time being, anyway.

Q. I want to call your attention to the practical difficulty, Mr. Eustace. Suppose the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, upon your theory of separate control and individual management, adopt another word. I suppose you are free to do that, as I understand it? A. In our translations?

Q. Yes. A. Oh, yes.

Q. Whenever you reach the conclusion that some other German word will more accurately represent Christian Science you feel you are free to do it? A. Certainly.

Q. Without any control of The Mother Church? A. Absolutely.

Q. What would be the practical effect of attempting to introduce Christian Science into a foreign language with two different designations for it? A. I don't think there would be any.

Q. You don't think it would cause any confusion in Germany to have Christian Science referred to in one part of the work of the movement as "Christliche Wissenschaft" and in another part of the work of the movement under some other title? A. I don't think practically it would, no. But that is a hypothetical question, and it probably would not take place because the whole purpose of the two boards is to work cooperatively together.

Q. The whole purpose of the trustees and the directors? A. And the directors.

Mr. Whipple—They could not have unity otherwise. They have been working that way until recently.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is what we have been trying to prove.

Mr. Whipple—We admit it. Why try to prove it? We assert it. They have

been trying to until the directors began to think they were the unit.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I assume that these statements of Mr. Whipple are not evidence.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no, not at all. They are merely helpful suggestions to the cross-examiner.

Mr. Krauthoff—And if I may resume the trial of this case I shall be very glad to put another question.

Q. Mr. Eustace, in the French Herald there is also an accepted word for the thought of Christian Science in the French language?

The Master—Why can't we assume that his testimony about the words in French and Italian and all the other languages you can think of would be just the same as what he has given about German?

Mr. Krauthoff—I should be very glad to.

The Witness—Exactly.

Q. Upon your previous examination, Mr. Eustace, your attention was called to the letter of Mrs. Eddy published in the Christian Science Sentinel under the title of "Words of Counsel," published in the year 1914, and appears to have been written in the year 1903, and as I recall your testimony, it was to the effect that that letter should not have appeared in The Christian Science Journal, because under the Church Manual an article written by Mary Baker Eddy could not be published without her consent. Have you any explanation of how that article got into the Sentinel?

Q. No, I have none whatever, for I don't know how it got in.

Q. You are familiar, of course, with the fact that in the Deed of Trust itself the fixing of the salaries is left with the Mother Church? A. Left with the church, yes.

Q. And there is no minimum, I believe? A. I don't know; the minimum is \$1000, I suppose, the original amount.

Q. Well, the Deed of Trust would determine that? A. States that, yes.

Q. Your salary when you first became a trustee was how much? A. I think it was two thousand.

Q. And the church has increased it from time to time? A. Has increased it from time to time.

Q. As the work of the trustees increased and developed? A. I suppose I don't know exactly; I suppose that is the doubtless may be it.

Q. Until now, I believe, it is \$6000 a year? A. It is six thousand a year, yes.

Q. When was it fixed at that amount? A. I think some time in 1917.

Q. There has been no decrease of it since 1917? A. Not that I have experienced.

Q. And no intimation of any that you know of? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you recall in January, 1915, the question being taken up with the directors as to whether or not a lady in New York, Mrs. Lillian Young Cox, was entitled to have the word "Teacher" after her name in the practitioners' list? A. I don't recall that off-hand.

Q. Well, without regard to that special incident, I will ask you generally: Many of the Christian Science practitioners are authorized teachers of Christian Science of the character that you described a short time ago? A. They are.

Q. And in this list of practitioners in the Journal the word "Teacher" is placed in parenthesis after the name of one—A. Yes.

Q.—who is such a teacher; and that means an authorized teacher under the Manual of The Mother Church. Who decides whether a person is an authorized teacher under the Manual of The Mother Church and has the right to have that after their name in The Christian Science Journal?

Mr. Whipple—You mean, I take it, who has decided it heretofore.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, who has decided it heretofore?

Mr. Whipple—Or who has to decide it now? Which is it you want?

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean, who decides it under his theory.

The Witness—The Manual itself—Mr. Whipple—Well, a single moment. That I object to, Mr. Eustace has no theory.

Mr. Krauthoff—All right, we will get at it another way. Go ahead, Mr. Eustace.

Mr. Whipple—Well, just a moment. Q. How is it decided?

Mr. Whipple—Well, when? Q. Prior to the 1st of February, 1919, how was it decided?

Mr. Whipple—That is better. A. I have always taken it that the Manual decided.

The Master—No, you are asked, Mr. Eustace, how was it decided?

The Witness—I don't know, Your Honor.

The Master—prior to the date named?

The Witness—I don't know anything further than having gone through the college and having your degree and being a loyal Christian Scientist.

Q. What I am trying to get at is this: Did you prior to the 1st of February, 1919, put into the list of Christian Science practitioners the word "teacher" in parenthesis after the name of anybody who was not a loyal teacher of Christian Science and a member of The Mother Church and acting in accordance with the Church Manual? A. No.

Q. And you would not put in such a—A. May I say, when you say "acting in accordance with the Church Manual," I don't know how that is defined. I would say offhand, why, no, of course; they are supposed to be doing that.

Q. What I mean by that, is a member of The Mother Church and was in good standing in The Mother Church? A. No cards or advertisements are carried in the periodicals from any except those who are members of The Mother Church.

Q. That is, either practitioners, teachers or nurses? A. Any way. That is a rule of the Publishing Society.

Q. What application is made or was made by the trustees of the Publishing Society prior to Feb. 1, 1919, with re-

spect to the removal of cards of practitioners or churches when so directed by the Board of Directors? A. On receiving notice or a letter from the Board of Directors saying that they had voted in accordance with a certain article in the Manual that So-and-so's card should not be in, we approved that and we took the advertisement out.

Q. Did you at any time take up with the society at Brunswick, Maine, the question of their maintaining two reading rooms? A. Yes, I remember we did have some correspondence on that.

Q. Will you please state the circumstances? A. I don't know that I can recall it or not.

Q. I don't quite understand. A local society was having two reading rooms? A. A local church, I think it was, was having two reading rooms, and I think we called their attention to the fact that Mrs. Eddy used the singular, "reading room," that a church may have.

Q. That is, as trustees of the Publishing Society, you reached the conclusion that a local church should only have one reading-room? A. Yes, we—that was advice to us. We didn't want them to be going counter to anything.

Q. That is, that was the advice that you gave the local church? A. Well, we called their attention to that, and I think, if I remember correctly, they recognized that that was wise, and stopped it. However, I should want to refresh my memory on that.

Q. A good many questions have arisen prior to Feb. 1, 1919, with respect to the conduct of church affairs which came to the Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Complaints would be sent in, of course.

Q. Well, requests for information, too, would there not? A. Oh, yes.

Q. That is to say, these churches which had in a sense been attended at their birth by The Christian Science Publishing Society passing on their cards for the Journal, would turn to the Publishing Society and write letters about church matters? A. Yes, I don't know.

Q. You did not know about that? A. Oh, I suppose there may be such cases, doubtless were, but I don't know that I can't recall just at the moment. If you refresh my memory as to some instances, maybe I can recollect.

Q. Well, I haven't the precise church in mind. I was simply asking in a general way. And did you not instruct the young lady in charge of the Journal card department to answer those inquiries in some way that would either refer the persons to The Mother Church or refer them to the Manual or undertake to give them the desired information? A. We would always help them in any way we could.

Q. About matters relating to their own church affairs? A. Anything that they asked we would always try and do the best we could to help them.

Q. You had a number of inquiries with respect to this article that has been spoken of in counsel's opinion, called "A Mad World"? A. We did.

Q. And a number of churches wrote you and asked you as to the propriety of publishing that in local papers? A. I don't know whether they asked us as to the propriety but they asked us for our consent, because it was our article.

Q. Oh, they asked for your consent, and not as to the propriety? A. I don't know that they did. They wrote letters of appreciation of it.

Q. Did you ever advise a local church that it was a good thing to publish? A. No, I don't know that we did, but we congratulated them very highly and appreciatively for having done it.

Q. For having done it? A. Yes.

Q. Individuals came to you with respect to questions arising as to their duties as true Christians in Science, that is, by mail? A. Oh, it may be; I suppose they did in the natural course of events; I don't know.

Q. And you gave them advice as to that, too? A. We would help them in any way we could.

Q. Do you remember the instance of Mr. Norwood coming to you and speaking to you about certain notices he desired to be put into the Monitor about some Society for Medical Freedom, and your explanation that as a Christian Scientist the broad channels of The Mother Church were sufficient to give him all the activity he needed without belonging to another organization? A. I do, very well.

Q. That was done with others? A. Well, I don't know; I don't remember any others. I had forgotten that till you recalled it to me.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is now 1 o'clock, Your Honor.

The Master—We will stop till 2 o'clock.

[Noon recess.]

Afternoon Session.

The Master—Proceed whenever you are ready, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, we desire to offer in evidence this article of Blanche Hersey Hogue on the Church Manual, from the Christian Science Sentinel of Sept. 10, 1910, together with the statement of Mrs. Eddy.

"Take notice—The article on the Church Manual by Blanche Hersey Hogue in the Sentinel of September 10th is practical and scientific, and I recommend its careful study to all Christian Scientists."

The article reads as follows: "Christian Scientists will have for their instruction—"

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. Has Your Honor admitted this?

The Master—Well, in a way I have. I thought that he was now offering it.

Mr. Whipple—I must confess that I have forgotten, but I did not understand that Your Honor's ruling this morning was that you would admit it. This is the article on the Church Manual by some other person. All that Mrs. Eddy ever said about it was that it was a good thing to study; she recommended its study.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, I beg your pardon. The statement is that this is "practical and scientific."

Mr. Whipple—Yes; that is right.

The Master—That is this article that we have here?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Supposing it is, that is very true; it is not a part of the Manual.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is a statement published by Mary Baker Eddy, the Leader of the Christian Science religion, as to this article being scientific, which, in the language of Christian Science, means that it is Christianly scientific. It is in accord—

Mr. Whipple—Do you mean that it stands right on a par with Mrs. Eddy's writings?

Mr. Krauthoff—In view of her indorsement, it stands in the light of the indorsement that she made of it. It is "practical and scientific."

Mr. Whipple—That is not very enlightening.

The Master—The indorsement goes no further than to recommend it and to say that it is "practical and scientific." What are you going to do? Are you going to read that whole article?

Mr. Krauthoff—May I be pardoned for a moment, if Your Honor please? When Mary Baker Eddy used the word "scientific," she did not use it in the sense in which that word is used in common parlance by persons who are not familiar with the terminology of Christian Science.

The Master—Well, very likely not; but that is as far as she goes, at any rate.

Mr. Krauthoff—The point that we desire to make in that connection is that when she says that this article is "scientific," she says that it is a correct statement of the principles of Christian Science.

The Master—Well, suppose it is, should we have it read into the record now?

Mr. Krauthoff—For this reason, if Your Honor please, that it is an article upon the Church Manual. We are entitled to know to what extent the plaintiff agrees with this article, and to what extent he disagrees with it, as bearing upon his loyalty to the Church Manual.

The Master—Wasn't he this morning to read it over and be prepared to tell you if he was familiar with it, and then you were to ask him how far he agreed with it? Isn't that where we left it this morning?

Mr. Krauthoff—I believe so, yes.

The Master—Let us follow that course.

Q. Did you read the article on the Church Manual by Blanche Hersey Hogue, to which your attention was called? A. I have read it.

Q. Is there any portion of that article with which you are not in hearty accord? A. So far as I understand it, I see nothing objectionable about it.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer the article in evidence if Your Honor please.

The Master—You have it here in this shape?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—Very good.

Mr. Krauthoff—And, in the circumstances, it will not be necessary to read it into the record in full, but we read it to have it written into the record in full.

Mr. Whipple—I see no reason for that, if Your Honor please, we have so many bulky things in the record already.

The Master—I think that we want to avoid as far as possible putting into the record anything which is not immediately important and relevant.

Mr. Krauthoff—This, in my judgment, is, if Your Honor please, it is a direct statement upon the Church Manual itself, and in my judgment, is of—

The Master—I do not think that that justifies bringing in an article in extenso into the record. You may be able in your argument to refer to such portions of it as you desire to rely upon.

Mr. Krauthoff—Then we may have one of these pamphlets identified as an exhibit?

Mr. Whipple—I supposed that it had already been done.

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not think so.

The Master—If not, it may be identified.

[The article entitled "The Church Manual," on page 27 of the pamphlet entitled "Fulfilling the Law, published by The Christian Science Publishing Society," is marked 68 for identification. R. H. J.]

Mr. Krauthoff—We may in argument refer to any portion of that, as I understand it?

The Master—I suppose so. You may refer to anything that you put in in a similar way.

Q. Mr. Eustace, in the bill of complaint filed in this case, at the end of paragraph 5, on page 11 of the printed book, I find this statement: "The trustees have paid over to the defendants in these two capacities, as directors of The Mother Church and as trustees, all earnings and profits from their conduct of the trust for a period of six months ending Oct. 1, 1918, a sum in excess of \$450,000."

Now, that total sum of \$450,000 is composed of two different amounts, is it not? A. Yes, as it says there, in the two different capacities—

The Master—That is pretty plain from the bill itself, I think.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, it says in the two capacities.

Q. And one of those amounts was paid to the trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy as royalties growing out of the printing of the books of Mrs. Eddy? A. Profits.

Q. Profits? A. Profits.

Q. You have a contract under which you agree to pay a royalty for the publication of her books?

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me. That is not so, Mr. Krauthoff. Haven't you ever seen it?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, I have read it, yes.

Mr. Whipple—Well, there is not the slightest thing about a royalty in it. The trustees are allowed 10 per cent of the gross receipts for their services and expenses.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—And handling it very economically and efficiently, they made a profit out of it, which they

turned over to the directors, and the rest goes to the trustees.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I will get the contract, and I will examine Mr. Eustace further when I get the contract.

Mr. Whipple—Good!

Mr. Krauthoff—My understanding of what was done was this, that they published these books for the trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy, and as such they paid a royalty to the trustees under the will.

The Master—That being disputed, I suppose that we will have to wait until we get the contract itself.

Q. Now, then, you paid to the directors of The Mother Church as such, under the profits, as you claim, of The Christian Science Publishing Society, approximately \$287,000 for the six months ending Oct. 1, 1918? A. I believe that is correct.

Q. I gathered from your statement this morning that you have now discovered that those were not profits; but that in the past we have neglected to make any reservation, any cash reservation, for our plant, and also for outstanding accounts, and we carry no cash against our unearned subscriptions, which we feel is not a good way to do in our business.

Q. When was it that you borrowed this \$200,000 with respect to the bringing of this suit? A. I don't know. Nineteen—I think it was sometime this year, the early part of this year.

Q. It was before the suit was brought? A. I will have to look it up. I don't remember, Mr. Krauthoff.

Q. Did you borrow it all at one time? A. Borrowed it all at one time.

Q. In order to pay profits that you had then discovered were not in fact earned?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

A. I did not say any such thing. I said that they were earned.

Q. They were not on hand in cash? A. They were not on hand in cash, which is an entirely different thing.

Q. They were not earned in cash; they were earned in profits? A. They were earned in cash, but were not visible in cash.

Q. I see. They were in the form of profits which had not been converted into cash? A. Yes, so that we couldn't turn them over to the treasury.

Q. So that the sum of money which you turned over in cash was not profits, but it was money borrowed?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—Haven't we got the facts about that?

Mr. Whipple—I am informed that there were over half a million dollars of receivables that were due that had not been collected.

The Master—If we haven't got the facts, let us get them, but why spend time in disputing about characterizing the facts?

Q. In your examination, Mr. Eustace, you were asked with reference to the character or nature of the subscribers to the several periodicals. It is a fact, as you understand it, that many of the subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are not Christian Scientists? A. I suppose so.

Q. You have no way of apportioning them? A. We have no possible way of knowing what our subscribers are from that standpoint.

Q. The other periodicals are subscribed to largely by Christian Scientists? A. I would have to give the same answer to that.

meeting harmonious or contentious?
A. It was exceedingly harmonious.
Q. Mr. Streeter—What was that date?
Mr. Thompson—Feb. 3.

The Witness—It was on Monday, Feb. 2d.

Q. Were there any statements made at that time about the Church Manual? A. Why, I suppose—I can't remember all that was done, but as we had always done if the subject came up (and I suppose it probably did come up) we affirmed our unwavering allegiance to everything that Mrs. Eddy had written.

Q. You are not now able to state whether the question of the Church Manual came up on Feb. 3, 1919, or not? A. Why, if it did, it didn't come up contentiously.

Q. What was the next time; what was the first cloud on the horizon that you saw after the 3d of February 1919? A. Well, the first cloud was on the Thursday—I think Wednesday or Thursday, when this question was broached of signing, or doing something.

Q. How was it broached, and by whom? A. Well, it is no infringement of personal confidence, may I—Mr. Dickey and I had a conversation. Mr. Streeter—Had what?

The Witness—Mr. Dickey asked me if I would have a talk with him, and I did so.

Q. And did the question arise in that conversation? A. The question did arise in that conversation, and Mr. Dickey felt that something should be done.

Q. And when was that conversation? A. As I say, I think it was on the Wednesday or Thursday afternoon.

Q. Where did it happen? A. I think it was out at his house.

Q. How long did the conversation continue? A. I don't know; maybe an hour or hour and a half; I don't know or an hour and a half; I don't know.

Mr. Streeter—Pardon me, Mr. Krauthoff. Wednesday or Thursday afternoon doesn't mean much. What day in the month?

Mr. Whipple—Wednesday or Thursday after the first.

Q. The 5th or 6th? A. Yes, the 5th or 6th.

Q. The 5th or 6th of February? A. I think it was then that it occurred.

Q. Now, what was Mr. Dickey contending for, if anything, in that conversation, Mr. Eustace?

Mr. Whipple—I do not object, Your Honor, to narrating the conversation or the substance of it, but I attempt to state Mr. Dickey's contention, that I do object.

Q. I would be glad to have you tell now just what was said and done on that occasion.

Mr. Whipple—That is right.

Q. You asked about the cloud. When Mr. Dickey broached our doing anything in writing, that instantly aroused in my mind a suspicion that there was something wrong; that this meeting that we had had was, after all, not gone into, apparently, in the spirit in which we had gone in, with the determination to absolutely work things out according to demonstration.

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, you have stated your suspicion? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Well, he calls it suspicion; you called it cloud—referred to as cloud. "What was the first cloud?"

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, we move to strike out his statement as to the suspicion. Wait a minute; I asked for the cloud. I guess I am responsible for that. I will withdraw the reference to a cloud. Let us get back to what was said and done.

Q. What did Mr. Dickey say in that conversation, and what did you say? A. Oh, I can't repeat the conversation at all. I really don't remember enough about it.

Q. What is the substance of it? A. Well, the substance of it was, as I have stated, that we should do something; that the trustees should do something to still a supposed storm that was arising in the field.

Q. What was it that the trustees were to do? A. We were to give a written statement, recognizing in substance that the Board of Directors was in entire authority, and that we were in absolute obedience to the Manual. The disobedience to the Manual was admitted for one instant that we were. The other, we never had admitted, and never would admit.

Q. Did Mr. Dickey claim any authority for the directors in that conversation other than the authority that he claimed under the Manual? A. I don't know what he claimed.

Mr. Whipple—I pray your Honor's judgment as to that; anything that he said.

The Master—What he claimed, the witness may state.

Q. What did he say? What did he say about it? That is what I mean. A. I don't know. It was more what was going on in the field that he talked about, and the desire to have the storm stilled, and he thought, I think—no, I can't say what he thought.

Q. Now, this storm in the field that he was talking about, was anything said on that occasion about that having any effect upon the affairs of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Not at all; not that I know of, on the affairs of the Publishing Society.

Q. Well, on The Mother Church? A. No, not in that sense.

Q. What did the storm in the field have to do about it, from anything Mr. Dickey said, or you said? A. Well, that the field was getting roused up over the propaganda which we cannot help but feel the Board of Directors put forth.

Q. Now, this "propaganda" that you are talking about? A. Yes.

Q. You have it in writing? A. We have it, largely what was reported to us; some in writing.

Q. And you think that the Board of Directors as a whole were responsible for that? A. Well, I can't say anything except that the results were there.

Q. Was that discussed at this meeting on Thursday or Wednesday, Feb. 5 or Feb. 6? A. That was in substance

what was referred to, of course, to still the storm.

Q. Mr. Dickey then intimated that the trustees should make some statement in writing? A. That was, as I understood it, that we should make some statement that could really be given out.

Q. Did you object to putting it in writing, or did you object to making a statement? A. Well, my objection to the whole thing was that it was a renewal of that which we had determined to do by demonstration.

Q. May I recall your attention to the question? Did you object to putting it in writing, or did you object to the statement itself as being true, or not? A. Well, of course, I wouldn't put it in writing, and neither would I affirm it in any way. I think I have said 20 times that I would never acknowledge the Board of Directors as the supreme and final authority in the affairs of the Publishing Society.

Q. Mrs. Eddy established that with the trustees of the Publishing Society.

Q. Now, you declined on that occasion to agree to this proposition in writing that Mr. Dickey made. Did he have it in writing, then and there? A. No.

Q. Or did he speak about reducing it to writing? A. No, reducing it to writing.

Q. Well, then, you separated on this occasion, I believe? A. Separated?

Q. I mean, you and Mr. Dickey? A. Oh, no. In what way do you mean, separated?

Q. I mean you went home and left him? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Then you met again on the 10th of February, the following Monday? A. The following Monday we met again, yes.

Q. And who was present at that meeting of the trustees and the directors? A. I think the date you named—I think Mr. Dittmore was present at that meeting, either that or the following one.

Q. And at that time the written memorandum that you have spoken of was presented? A. Yes, I think that was the meeting. Things have followed very rapidly, in rapid succession, but I think that was the meeting when it was absolutely handed to us to sign.

Q. Mr. Streeter—What was the date? The Witness—That would be the tenth, I think.

Mr. Streeter—Feb. 10?

The Witness—Feb. 10.

Q. Mr. Eustace, referring to Mr. McCrackan, in the year 1918 you took up with the directors on many occasions the question of the manner in which he was discharging his duties as an editor of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Well, I don't know that on many occasions—did I say?

Q. Well, I read your testimony, to show the matter was under discussion somewhat informally a number of times. A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. Why didn't you exercise the power that you claimed you possessed of discharging him then, and why did you take it up with the Board of Directors? A. Why, Mr. Krauthoff, I have said over and over again that our one purpose and effort was to always cooperate with the Board of Directors in every possible way, and until they attempted to absolutely nullify everything, we never gave up hope of doing so.

Q. In your testimony in the contempt case, you were asked as to whether or not The Mother Church was regarded as the center of the Christian Science movement, and you said: "Yes, if you care to use such a term. I should not have applied it in that way." Is The Mother Church the center of the Christian Science movement? A. May I answer it in my own way?

Q. Certainly. A. I recognize—The Master—Hadden't you better ask him first whether he did make such and such statements, if you expect to use it in contradiction of something he has testified to here?

Mr. Krauthoff—No; I am not using it in contradiction; I am calling his attention to it.

The Master—Then I don't think you have the right to use it at all.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well; I will phrase the question in this way.

Q. Is The Mother Church the center of the Christian Science movement? A. If I may make an explanation, I will say yes.

Q. First answer it yes or no. Then you can make your explanation, A. Yes. But I take the Church, The Mother Church, in two senses; one the definition of the Church given in the glossary of Science and Health, "the superstructure of Truth and Love," which is, of course, identical with the definition of man, virtually, and then The Mother Church, as established in Boston is simply the outward expression of what you referred to this morning as the human organization.

Q. Then, if we may understand you aright, the organization to which you belong as a member, and is called The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, or The Mother Church, you do not regard that as the center of the Christian Science movement? A. Yes, I do, but I have an improving and enlarging sense of what that church really is.

Q. Well, as an organization, is it the center of the Christian Science movement, or is it not? A. Well, there again, I can't answer that question. Yes, it is.

Q. I call your attention to the statement of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Whipple (to the witness)—Pardon me; you hadn't finished.

The Witness—No, I hadn't.

Mr. Whipple—You say, "Yes," and you were about to add something.

The Witness—It is the center of the organization, symbolizing what the Church really stands for, but not in any sense, as dominating another Christian Science church.

Q. Now, I call your attention to the statement of Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellany," page 236, line 12:

"Two many centres may become equivalent to no centre."

You are familiar with that statement? A. Yes; that is, with regard to reading rooms.

Q. And you are in accord with it? A. Yes.

Q. In exercising what you now claim to be the editorial control vested in the trustees, your attention was called to an article written by Mr. Merritt, one of the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. It was.

Q. And you directed that to be not inserted in the Christian Science periodicals? A. The trustees brought the matter to the attention of the editor and we agreed mutually that it would be wiser for neither a director or a trustee to write articles to be published in our periodicals at the present time.

Q. You received a number of letters from churches and individuals after you sent out this bill of complaint called the Bill in Equity? A. I suppose so.

Q. And you prepared a form letter of an answer to them? A. We did.

Mr. Krauthoff—I offer that form letter in evidence, if Your Honor please, from the testimony in the contempt case.

[Form letter dated May 5, 1919, from the testimony in the contempt case, marked "Ex. 69," being as follows:]

"May 5, 1919.
"Board of Directors,
"Mrs. Julia S. Selover, Chairman,
"First Church of Christ, Scientist,
"810 Sixth Street,
"Devils Lake, North Dakota.
"Dear Friends:

"We realize and appreciate in full measure your interest in the controversy which has arisen between the directors and trustees. We tried earnestly to prevent an open break. It was only when an institution founded by our great Leader for the promotion and extension of Christian Science was threatened with destruction, and that her inspired purposes were likely to be defeated, that we did the only thing which it seemed we could do, viz: to appeal to the highest tribunal in the Commonwealth where our Leader established her trust, to determine the controversy and instruct us as to our duty in the performance of the sacred trust and confidence with which we had been endowed."

"While this appeal is pending, it is not becoming for us to discuss the merits of the controversy. We will ask merely that all Christian Scientists believe that we have not taken this step without a full realization of its seriousness, and in the belief that what will ultimately result will be in the best interests of the Christian Science movement."

"Meantime, we ask that you will suspend judgment until we wait the decision of a tribunal in which the whole world must have confidence."

"Yours sincerely,
"BOARD OF TRUSTEES."

Q. Now, then, you say here that the "institution founded by our great Leader for the promotion and extension of Christian Science"—that refers to The Christian Science Publishing Society, and that, you say, "was threatened with destruction." In what manner? A. By destroying the purposes of the Deed of Trust.

Q. You mean it would destroy The Christian Science Publishing Society for the directors to elect editors? A. I believe that the slightest divergence from what Mrs. Eddy's intention was would eventually destroy anything that she had established.

Q. Now as to that intention: is it your statement, Mr. Eustace, that from Jan. 25, 1898, the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society was conducted in the manner in which you now claim the right to conduct it, or is the claim you now make a recent discovery? A. In substance, yes.

Q. Which? A. It is conducted now as it was then, in substance. Of course, Mrs. Eddy herself directed it very largely, as she reserved the right in the Deed of Trust to do.

Q. You are only claiming now the right to conduct the business the way it has been conducted for twenty years? A. If that way has been correct and according to the Deed of Trust, yes.

Q. And if it has not been correct and in accordance with the Deed of Trust? A. No.

Q. In which way is it correct and in accordance with the Deed of Trust, and in which way is it not? Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please. I do not want everything that Your Honor has to decide to be foreclosed, even by Mr. Eustace.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, we have the right to ask that question for this reason: This suit is brought upon the theory that for 20 years the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society has been conducted in the manner in which the counsel for the plaintiff in the year 1919 discovered that they thought it should now be conducted differently from what it ever has been conducted, but that at all times it has been conducted in the way counsel now say it should have been conducted, and that the directors have assumed an authority and have ventured into a domain from which they were excluded; at one time they are charged with attempting to establish an oligarchy. Our defense is, if Your Honor please, that for 20 years, of which 10—more than 10—were in the lifetime of Mary Baker Eddy, this Deed of Trust was administered precisely as we now ask it to be administered, and that during this time this Publishing Society obtained the great prosperity that is characterized in this bill of complaint. And we have the right to ask this man how much of it has been conducted in accordance with the Deed of Trust and how much of it has not.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, this suit was not brought, as stated by counsel, based on any theory at all. It was based upon a condition, not a theory—a situation which is set forth in the bill of complaint; and I cannot have Mr. Krauthoff continually stating what our theory was in drafting the

bill, quite different from what anyone who drafted it ever entertained. We have set forth in the bill the facts upon which it is based, and the hypothetical questioning of a witness upon a theory which Mr. Krauthoff has entertained cannot be helpful.

The Master—Anything further? Mr. Krauthoff—Nothing further.

The Master—You have a right to investigate with this witness the manner in which, so far as his knowledge extends, the business has been conducted, as a matter of fact, since the date of the trust deed; but I am unable to see that any good purpose can possibly be subserved by your requiring him now to point out how much has been in accordance with the trust deed and how much not. That requires too much of an opinion to be expressed by him upon the question which, after all, is one which must be settled ultimately by the Court.

Q. Mr. Eustace, are you familiar with the incident whereby the paragraph in the editorial of Mr. McCrackan referring to the Church Manual was eliminated? A. I think I am somewhat.

Mr. Krauthoff—That paragraph was read in evidence on the hearing of the contempt case and I will not now re-read it.

Q. What did you have to do with that? A. The same thing, pointing out to the editor what seemed to us a little impropriety in that being brought into an editorial at the present time.

Q. Had you at any time prior to that time, during your entire tenure as a trustee, undertaken to censor any editorial written by an editor of the publication, and to point out paragraphs to be taken out? A. Prior to the filing of the Bill in Equity, did you say?

Q. Prior to the time you took this out of Mr. McCrackan's article? A. Oh, we had pointed out many times things. We didn't order that taken out. The editor very kindly took it out.

Q. Many times you had pointed things out? To whom did you do it? A. We have pointed it out to Mr. McKenzie.

Q. Had you ever pointed out anything to Mrs. Knott? A. No, we never did.

Q. To Mr. Willis? A. We may have pointed out to Mr. McKenzie things about Mrs. Knott. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever tell Mrs. Knott you wanted any part of her editorials taken out? A. I don't think we ever did.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Willis to do it? A. No, not that I know of, although there were editorials that I might have thought could be improved.

Q. I am asking you what you did? A. I don't think so.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. McEllen that you wanted parts of his editorials taken out? A. No, I should say that we did not.

Q. When you came in as trustees you found Mr. McEllen was the editor of the periodicals? A. Mr. McEllen was editor.

Q. And he was also a member of the Board of Directors? A. He was.

Q. And a trustee of Mrs. Eddy's property. Or did you know of that? A. I believe he was. I don't know about that.

Q. And the directions that were given to Mr. McEllen with respect to the editorial conduct, were they given by the trustees to Mr. McEllen or by the directors to Mr. McEllen directly? A. Well, I can't speak for the directors. I don't know whether they gave him any instructions or not. Mr. McEllen, I believe, exercised his prerogative as editor to be editor.

Q. And as director to be director? A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. In what manner, Mr. Eustace, did the directors begin to arrogate to themselves the claim that the publications were theirs and under their control? A. Why, I think the letters that we have on file show that.

Q. Did the directors at any time claim that the publications were the personal property of the directors? A. Oh, I don't suppose so.

Q. They did claim that the publications were the publications of The Mother Church? A. I don't know what their claim was. It was very difficult for us to understand it. It seemed to be so inclusive of everything that the Deed of Trust contained.

Q. Heretofore your attention was directed to a memorandum offered in evidence as Exhibit 4a, being the letter of Sept. 30, 1918, in which you undertook to set out your views. As I understand your statement, that memorandum was correct at the time it was made and is still correct. Is that true, Mr. Eustace? A. Largely so. I see no—that is, the spirit of it is absolutely true.

Q. Then in this memorandum of Sept. 30, 1918, you refer to a certain memorandum prepared by the Board of Directors and presented to the Board of Trustees for their acceptance at certain joint conferences held by the two boards in the month of February, 1916. That, I understand, is the memorandum that is set forth in Mr. Dittmore's pleadings? A. It is, I believe.

Q. And you rejected that memorandum at the time as a contravention of the Deed of Trust and of the Church Manual? A. We did.

Q. In this letter of Sept. 30, 1918, you make this statement:

"In order to make the question perfectly clear, we wish to state, in our Leader's words, that the Deed of Trust, under which the trustees legally operate, was prepared by our Leader and given as 'a Gift to The Mother Church.'"

That is your understanding of it? A. Why, everything that induces people to accept the teachings of Christian Science must inevitably be a gift to The Mother Church, and that is the work of The Christian Science Publishing Society, to promote the interests of Christian Science.

Q. In order that The Mother Church—A. It must always inure to the prosperity of The Mother Church.

Q. And anything that interferes with the prosperity and the harmony and the efficiency of The Mother

Church interferes with Christian Science? A. Any disobedience to the Deed of Trust as given by our Leader, would certainly do so.

Q. And also with the Manual? A. With anything she has written.

(Recess.)

Mr. Krauthoff—It being 3 o'clock, does Your Honor wish to take a recess of five minutes? I think that perhaps an intermission of five minutes would be grateful at this time.

The Master—What do counsel say about it? I have no objection. If you all agree, we will stop for five minutes.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that that is not to be a precedent. We have not usually been interrupting the afternoon session, which is shorter than the morning session. If you want an intermission this afternoon, I see no objection to it, but I do not think that we ought to do it every day. If we do, we shall lose about 15 minutes in the afternoon.

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not want it on my own account.

The Master—Perhaps, when the intermission is taken, it would be well to open not only all the windows, but the doors, for five minutes. [Recess of five minutes.]

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, your attention was directed this morning to certain returns made by the trustees under the income tax law and to the city assessors of Boston, and also to the matter of second-class postage. Have you found your various files on those returns? A. We have not.

Q. Did you look for them? A. We had them looked for.

Mr. Watts—We will try to have them in the morning.

Q. Will you please look those up and produce them in the morning? A. We will have another look for them, Mr. Krauthoff. We did not have very long to look this noon-time.

Q. With respect to the selection of Mr. Rowlands as a trustee, how was your attention first directed to Mr. Rowlands as an eligible one to be named as trustee? A. Mr. Rowlands I met a number of years before, and everything that I had ever heard about Mr. Rowlands confirmed me in the impression that I had when I first met him, that he was a devout, consecrated Christian, Scientist, and a thoroughly alive, awake, business man.

Q. And in that way led up to appointing him trustee in 1917? A. We did.

Q. In the letter of Sept. 30, 1918 (Exhibit 4a), this statement is found: This Deed of Trust, according to Sec. 1 of Art. XXV of the Church Manual, is intentionally incorporated as part and parcel of the Church Manual. That statement was true at the time, Mr. Eustace? A. It was.

Q. And still is? A. So far as I know, it always will be.

Q. Mr. Whipple asked you if you had written that at a time when you had consulted counsel, and your answer was that you had not. Now that you have consulted counsel, you are still of the same opinion? A. That it is intentionally incorporated in the Church Manual?

Q. Yes. A. Why, self-evidently so. It is referred to there.

Q. In consulting with your counsel, what works of Mary Baker Eddy did you submit to them? A. Any they asked for.

Q. And what was that? A. I think the Church Manual, all the history of the Publishing Society, and of course the Deed of Trust and the Church Manual.

Q. And what other history of the Publishing Society did you submit? A. Just the old incorporation papers, and anything that we had leading up to that, and the dissolution of that.

Q. Do you mean the incorporation papers of The Christian Science Publishing Society, formed in April, 1917? A. No; no; there was—

Q. 1897, I mean. A. In 1897, I suppose so, yes; I think that that was the date it was formed.

Q. You haven't the records of that society? A. Of that corporation? Yes.

Q. Yes. You say you have those records? A. Yes, we have them.

Q. And those were submitted to counsel? A. Yes.

Q. You stated, I believe, that the instrument of Jan. 15, 1898, which you had copied into the book, had not been submitted to them—the document which is headed "Gift to The Mother Church"? A. No; nothing had been submitted to them prior to that letter of Sept. 30.

Q. I mean you had never submitted it to them before their advice to you. I mean, as the basis for their advice to you, you submitted to them the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust of Jan. 25, 1898? A. And the correspondence that passed between the two boards.

Q. And then you stated that you also submitted to them the incorporation papers of The Christian Science Publishing Society, formed in April, 1897? A. That we took to Mr. Justice Hughes. I do not know that it was submitted to Mr. Strawn and Mr. Whipple.

Q. Did you submit any other of the works of Mary Baker Eddy than the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust to your counsel? A. No, not that I know of at all.

Q. Did you submit to them this letter that you had written on Sept. 30, 1918? A. Why, certainly we did.

Q. You showed them that letter? A. Yes.

Q. And did you also submit to them the letter which you had written in November, 1915, that has heretofore been read in evidence? A. No. Do you mean the one as to which you asked me if I had prepared it?

Q. Yes. A. The one that I call a brief for the Board of Directors, being the passing on the cards?

Q. Yes. A. No; we certainly did not, because that was not one of our records; it was simply a little memorandum that had never been destroyed.

Q. In your letter of Sept. 30, 1918, you speak of the power of the direc-

tors, or rather the duty of the directors, which in the Manual is stated in these terms, "and it shall be the duty of the directors to see that

DR. PESSOA GUEST OF CITY OF BOSTON

President-Elect of Brazil Also
Pays Visit to Harvard University—Drive in Park and
Luncheon With Speeches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Closer diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and the South American republics, particularly Brazil, were urged yesterday at a luncheon given Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, at the Copley-Plaza. Dr. Pessoa, though he remained in Boston hardly more than seven hours, was taken by automobile through the city's park system, to Revere Beach and Nahant, to Harvard University, and to the Hood Rubber Company plant in Watertown, where he had the opportunity to see how one of Brazil's chief products is utilized in North American industry.

The President-elect and his party reached Boston from Canada in the early morning, and were taken before luncheon first on the North Shore drive and later to Harvard, where they were received by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university. After visiting the faculty room in University Hall, where are hung paintings of former presidents of Harvard, the party inspected the new Widener Library. Doctor Lowell showed Doctor Pessoa the card-indexing system used for locating the 1,200,000 books in the library. The Brazilian President-elect manifested particular interest in the card index and in the great amount of material available on the library shelves regarding Brazil and the other South American countries. The Harvard law school was next visited, and the party then returned by automobile to the Copley-Plaza for luncheon.

Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, spoke at the luncheon of the contributions to history made by the Portuguese, and of the firm friendship between this country and Brazil. He recalled the hospitality accorded him on a visit in 1916 to Rio de Janeiro, and expressed gratification that the city of Boston might return that hospitality. He also congratulated Brazil on entering the world war as an associate of the United States, and predicted closer communications in the great commercial revival expected to follow the war. Channing Cox, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, extended greetings from the State.

Doctor Pessoa, in reply, expressed admiration for the history and institutions of the United States, and gratitude for the assistance given by this country in the development of Brazil. He praised highly Boston's democratic traditions.

After luncheon the visitors were taken to the Hood Rubber Company plant, where the process of manufacturing articles from rubber was described by Frederic C. Hood and A. A. Glidden. The technique of the industry was of much interest to Doctor Pessoa, because rubber forms an important part of his country's exports. The Brazilians boarded a special train for New York at 4:30 o'clock, at the South Station.

With President-elect Pessoa were Sebastian Sampaio, Brazilian consul at St. Louis; Gustavo Barrozo, Ipanema Moreira, chargé d'affaires in the United States; Mauricio Maleico, Pessoae Queiroz, and Capt. Armando Burlamaqui of the Brazilian Navy. Among those who received the party were Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U. S. N., Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., Maj.-Gen. J. F. Kuhn, U. S. A., Brig.-Gen. J. W. Ruckman, U. S. A., and Commander C. S. Baker, U. S. N.

Brazil's Attitude

Anti-American Propaganda Reported
as Having Been Broken

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
Landed Wires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The backbone of the Anti-American propaganda in Brazil has been broken by the statements of President-elect Pessoa in the United States, declaring it does not represent the feeling of Brazil.

The Pessoa statements have brought the Brazilian press and public to a realization of the meaning and dangers of the propaganda which continued for four months. The reaction has already set in. For the first time in four months, the Jornal do Comercio yesterday carried no Anti-American advertisements and the paper editorially condemned the campaign. Other newspapers here are following a similar course.

While the campaign was primarily due to the jealousies arising from the present trade competition, political reasons were responsible. The Italian colony in Rio de Janeiro was specially bitter because of President Wilson's recent statement regarding Flume.

HARVARD OPENS SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The classes in the first session of the Harvard Summer School will begin work today. Something like 90 courses are to be given, and the session will continue until Aug. 9. The courses on European history will be given by Charles H. Haskins, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, who has just returned from Paris, where he spent the winter and spring with the American Peace Commission as an expert on various territorial problems. Prof. Thomas N. Carver will give courses on sociology and on programs of social reconstruction. Prof. A. N. Holcombe, who has been at Washington in an official capacity during the war, has returned to give several courses in government and political science. Among the visiting instructors, of whom there will be several, is William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, who will give courses in educational administration.

Among the visiting instructors, of whom there will be several, is William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, who will give courses in educational administration.

An unusual number of research courses will be given this year for advanced students in practically every field of work. Two freshman dormitories on the river front are reserved for the use of students at the school. The women will occupy Gile Hall, while the men will be housed in Standish.

NEW DEMANDS ON EDUCATION

Language the Great Bond of
Patriotism, Says Maine Educator in Speaking of Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine—The recent war has shown us the weakness as well as the strength of our educational system, and there is no need for us to go astray if we follow in the light of events, says A. O. Thomas, state superintendent of schools.

"Language is the great bond of patriotism, the tie which binds us to our country. Every citizen should be able to read and speak the English language with reasonable efficiency. Our plan is to provide that all the common school subjects shall be taught and that all school administration be carried on in the English language."

"Intelligence is the surest safeguard to stable democracies. So far as mental capability permits, all children who are growing up in America, who expect to become citizens, should reach an educational efficiency at least equal to the rating of the sixth grade of the schools of the State of Maine. For all persons between 15 and 18 who have not reached this proficiency, provision should be made for part-time classes of at least six hours' instruction a week."

"There should be a civic center in every community, rural and city, and where possible these should be connected with the school and means should be taken to provide suitable and wholesome enjoyment in social recreation along elevated standards."

"Provisions should be made to place around the youth of our State at the period when they are selecting the various lines they will follow through life as great a variety of appeal as can be provided. The biggest problem before the American people is the conservation of the abilities of the children of our country and thus save to the advancement of our civilization and the greater happiness of our people that which now becomes human driftwood. Vocational training with intelligent vocational guidance is of necessity to the age."

NON-PARTISAN LAWS WIN IN NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO, North Dakota—Practically complete returns yesterday from last Thursday's referendum election showed a majority of 7000 for 10 laws passed by the recent Legislature embodying the plans of the Non-Partisan League for state operation of certain industrial affairs. In the general election last November, the average majority for Non-Partisan League candidates was 18,000.

The State now will enter immediately into the business of handling grain and manufacturing flour. It will also put into operation a state bank and finance farm credits to the extent of \$10,000,000. Other industries may be entered upon later without further legislation.

RECORD PRICE FOR HOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—All records for live hog prices in western markets were broken on Saturday, when hogs sold at the national stockyards, East St. Louis, for \$21.95, 15 cents higher than the previous St. Louis record. They were exceptionally fine Duroc-Jerseys, averaging 220 pounds per head.

MONOPOLY LAWS DEFINED TO JURY

Charge of Massachusetts Superior
Court Justice in Fish Price
Cases Is Called a "Tremendously Important" Document

This is the first of a series of abstracts from the charge to the jury in the suit in which certain Boston fish dealers were found guilty of conspiring to raise prices in war time and creating a monopoly. The charge was delivered by Judge George A. Sanderson of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and constitutes a definition of the conspiracy and monopoly laws.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Previous to their deliberation, which resulted in finding 17 fish dealers guilty of conspiring to raise prices in war times and creating a monopoly, the jurors heard Judge George A. Sanderson of the Massachusetts Superior Court deliver a charge defining the conspiracy and monopoly laws, which has been referred to by legal men as "historic" and "tremendously important from a legal and economic standpoint."

He deals with a situation directly affecting every consumer and illuminates points of law governing business. "All this—together with the facts that there is still a United States Government suit against the fish dealers pending, that prices are still called high although government reports show an increase of 77 per cent in fish in storage, that sentence is yet to be imposed on the dealers found guilty, that appeals and exceptions undoubtedly will be taken—have prompted The Christian Science Monitor to obtain and publish for the first time important parts of this document."

Importance of Charge
By way of further emphasizing the far-reaching importance of Judge Sanderson's charge, it may be fair to quote a paragraph from the report of the recent Massachusetts Legislative Committee which severely criticized the conduct of the fish industries generally and said:

"The problem which has been the direct concern of this committee is essentially the same problem which must be faced in securing to the people at a fair price the other necessities of life. The price of beef, of coal, and of clothing is as vital, and indeed more vital to the welfare of our citizens than the price of fish; and the test of democratic government today and its promise for the future rests more than ever before upon whether it is able to perform the ultimate function of all government in affording to the people the essentials of life at their fair value."

Apparently both the Court and the Legislative Committee believe that the people are interested in prices, although it is noteworthy to recall that one of the attorneys for the fish dealers said in court that the people were not interested in the operation of the fish business. The investigator's report indicates that people are interested in the fish industry especially when the effects of any manipulation touch upon their pocketbooks or threaten the fair functioning of the machinery of free government.

Protests Against High Prices
The fact that the people give little if any sign of protest crystallized into concerted action is not accepted by those who, like President Wilson, "hear voices in the very air." They interpret as the real indication of public feeling the "voices" that are heard on the street when groups meet and protest against the high prices, even if these groups do not always carry their protests to the halls of the court house or the legislature.

Recognizing that there may be difference of opinion as to high or fair prices, it is noted in Judge Sanderson's charge that he says "the theory of crime is that it is a public wrong." As the jury returned a verdict of

guilty it is taken to indicate that the fish prices were a public wrong and the law which guided them in their decision sheds important light on a specific situation that offers a precedent.

The case is regarded as of great importance by public officers who have watched the conduct of the people's complaint against high prices as carried on by Henry C. Attwill, the Massachusetts attorney-general, and his assistant counsel.

Judge Sanderson outlined the importance of the duties of jurors in considering such cases, and then said in part:

Law of Conspiracy
Now, in regard to the law of conspiracy. A conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means.

A combination by numbers to do unlawful acts which are not criminal would be an unlawful conspiracy and punishable by indictment. All confederacies to prejudice another's rights are misdemeanors at common law, whether to injure his property, person, or character.

The object of the conspiracy is not confined to an immediate wrong to individuals; it may be to injure public trade, to affect public health, to violate public policy, to insult public justice, or to do any act in itself illegal. In a conspiracy the unlawful agreement must be set out in sufficient detail to show a conspiracy to effect the purpose by illegal means.

Counsel in argument stated that in order to make a criminal conspiracy it would have to appear that the means were criminal or that the object was criminal. The rule that I give to you is not limited in its scope. In its definition of conspiracy, to a criminal object or to a criminal means. And in what I further say about that I am quoting from cases in Massachusetts that were decided after the case from which counsel quoted was decided.

FILMS TO BRING AMERICAS CLOSER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To facilitate exchange of information between the United States and the Central and South American republics, an organization known as the All-American Film Service is in process of being set up, with chief offices in Washington. This service, according to one of its officials who talked with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here, is to act as a clearing house for films illustrating the commercial doings of Central and South American peoples. It will build films of its own and will market films for other companies. One thing upon which the service is to expend effort is the extension of its information to schools and colleges. This work will be done more particularly by means of print, publicity experts gathering the material and educators preparing the text.

NEVADA HOLDS OFF BECAUSE OF COST

Even Suffragists Oppose Special
Session of Legislature to Ratify
the Susan B. Anthony
Amendment to Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada—Governor Boyle will not call the Nevada Legislature in special session to ratify the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Constitution, although both the Governor and suffragist leaders of Nevada have been importuned to do so by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. This does not mean that Nevadans are not in sympathy with the amendment, for, on the contrary, they are, as evinced by but one dissenting voice in the Nevada Legislature which recently memorialized Congress to pass the amendment.

In fact, the active suffrage leaders in Nevada are the most insistent opponents of a special ratification session of the Legislature at this time. Mrs. Fannie B. Patrick, chairman of the Woman's Ratification Committee for Nevada, who represented this State at the St. Louis convention, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, while the women of Nevada could assure the national committee of the Nevada Legislature's ratification at its next regular session, they could not consent to putting the State to the extra expense of possibly \$50,000 to ratify the amendment at this time.

Mrs. Patrick added, however, that, while the Nevada women's present attitude was prompted by their loyalty to Nevada's economic welfare, still should the emergency arise wherein Nevada's immediate ratification would save the amendment, a special session would be urged and would ratify it.

Mrs. Helen P. Belford, Nevada state chairman of the Women's National War Loan Committee, and a recognized suffrage leader both in Nevada and formerly in Colorado, where she was state chairman of the Women's State Democratic Executive Committee, stated that she and other suffragists of Nevada were opposed to the special ratification session purely as a matter of economy, and that their attitude could not be construed as a lack of loyalty to the suffrage cause or to the amendment. "Nevada has continually paid out for the winning of the war while receiving no income from war activities," said Mrs. Belford. "Easterners do not appreciate Nevada's peculiar situation, in that while it is one of the largest states of the Union in area, it has a population of only 100,000. Therefore, eastern suffrage leaders do not realize the burden their request for a \$50,000 special session of the Legislature would put upon the taxpayers were that request granted."

MEYERS RESIGNS AS MANAGER

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—J. T. Meyers, former New York and Boston National League catcher, has resigned

as manager of the New Haven Club of the Eastern League, which post he held since the opening of the present season. It was announced tonight that D. F. Murphy, formerly of the Philadelphia Americans and more recently manager of the New Haven and Hartford teams, has been appointed manager of the local team.

Arkansas to Act
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Gov. Charles H. Brough has called a special session of the Arkansas Legislature for July 28 to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. No other business is included in the call and it is stated that ratification is practically certain by an overwhelming majority.

OFFICIALS TO CONFER ON REVOLT PLOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A conference of mayors, prosecuting attorneys, judges and police administrators to consider movements organized in this country to undermine government and destroy authority will probably be held soon as one result of the conference of police chiefs just held here. The conference discussed plans for closer cooperation of federal and local officials in tracing those who are supposed to instigate and perpetuate bomb plots and otherwise to express a desire to overthrow the government. Mayor Harry Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, was given power to call the larger conference.

DRY ERA EXPECTED TO BOOM USE OF SUGAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—One effect of prohibition in the United States is going to be the increase in sugar production in Central and South America. The decline in the demand for rum in one of the biggest markets coincides with a world-wide increase in the demand for sugar. It is already apparent that cocoa and chocolate are among the most important products expected to supplant in part the alcoholic beverages, and these require sugar. A heavy movement of cocoa from Ecuador and Colombia through the canal has already begun, and sugar-cane plantations in Panama and the surrounding countries are increasing their acreage.

Panama lands will produce between two and four tons of sugar an acre. These lands may be bought for \$5 an acre and cleared for about \$30. A plan is on foot to put up a refinery in Panama.

ENGAGEMENT WITH BOLSHIEVIKI

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eighteen United States soldiers were killed, one officer and eight men severely wounded and 16 slightly wounded in an engagement with anti-Kolchak forces near Romanovka on June 25. Major-General Graves, commanding the American expedition in Siberia, informed the War Department yesterday that the engagement followed an attack by the Bolsheviks on railroad guards.

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MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England — Mr. Bernard Shaw has been wishing the British Music Society a prosperous future in the course of an article in which he takes care to point out that the British people are cheerful savages in everything that is concerned with art. During the war, he says (writing in the *Liverpool Post*), England borrowed its music not only from Germany, but from Russia. This is a sort of borrowing for which an honest nation should pay in kind if it can. And he fully realizes that the English Nation has composers who can produce good music. The stuff is there, he observes, waiting for a market. It is kept waiting because the British community are a "people of low pleasures." And they are people of low pleasures because they are brought up to them. He spares no class. "The British workman finds the public house and the football field offering themselves to him insistently at every turn; and the British gentleman is actually forced to spend his boyish leisure at cricket and football before he enters an adult society in which he cannot escape hunting, shooting, bridge, and billiards, though he can go through life as a complete gentleman without hearing a Beethoven sonata in any other form than that of a disagreeable noise which he forbids his daughters to make in the school-room except during the hours when he is usually out of doors."

This is in Mr. Shaw's most characteristic vein. More thoughtful attention will be given to the paragraph in which he indicates that the object of the British Music Society is to rouse public opinion to the need for providing in England the conditions in which, after a lapse of two centuries, Englishmen will be once more able to express themselves in genuinely British music with a weight and depth possible only in the higher forms of that art. He adds—and it is justly said—that the language and instrumentation of music is now international; and what is meant by British music is music in which British musicians express their British character in that international language.

The sixth season of the Beecham opera has opened in Manchester and, now that the concert season has ended, the musical life of the city will for five weeks be focused at the Queen's Theatre and Opera House.

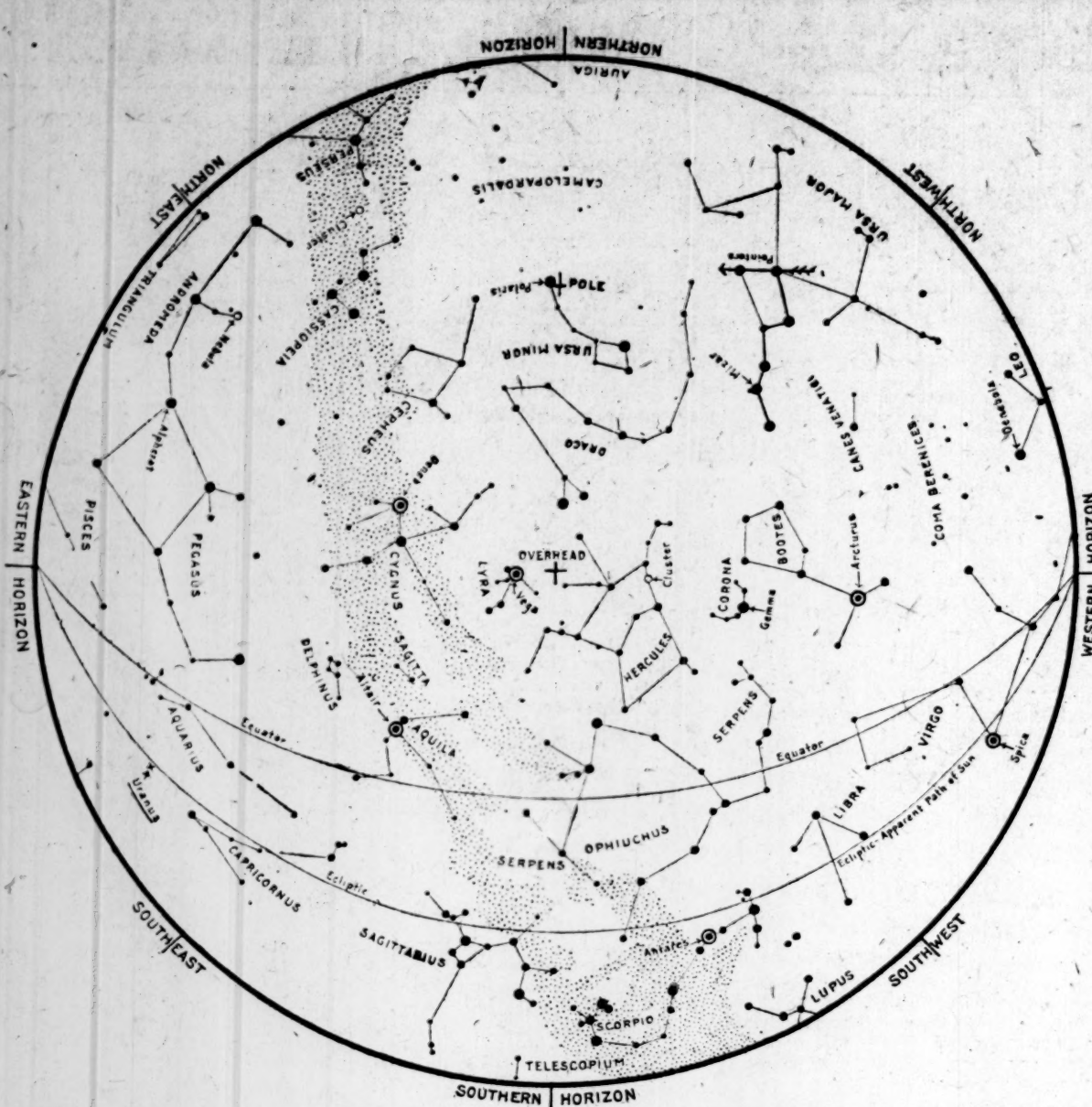
In addition to Verdi's "Falstaff" and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Coq d'Or," which are, to all intents and purposes, new works, four absolute novelties are promised in the "Khovanchina" ballet music, written by Rimsky-Korsakov for Moussorgsky's opera of the same name, "A Night in May," by the same composer, De Zera's "Nail" and Borodin's "Prince Igor."

It was a great pleasure on the opening night to hear again "Falstaff," the little-known but wonderful work that Verdi composed when he was "80 years young," and to find that Mr. Ranslow's performance of the title part had gained in mellowness and comedy. Though Shakespeare lovers may never look with perfect sympathy on the Falstaff of the "Merry Wives," and think him but a pale reflection of the magnificent creation of "Henry IV," still they must admit that the "Merry Wives" has inspired some brilliantly humorous music, both in the case of Nicolai and of this even finer opera by Verdi.

The only disappointing thing about the performances so far has been the size of the audience. Whether the summer season will prove as great a draw as the winter, time will show. It has happened before that the opening week has been no index to the overflowing attendance of those that followed.

In the "Coq d'Or" performance, the singing of Miss Sylvia Neils was the outstanding feature. One can understand how the performance of this opera, with its biting satire, came to be forbidden in the country of the Tsar. But the music is a thing of light and beauty and fairy rhythms, whose loveliness is not to be gainsaid. The setting of this opera, in the "Khovanchina" ballet music, was something to delight the eye, and on a scale of lavishness and artistic beauty in full keeping with the oriental richness of the music.

The first week of the opera was brought to a close with the performance



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The July evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on July 8 at 11 p. m., July 23 at 10 p. m., Aug. 7 at 9 p. m., and Aug. 22 at 8 p. m. These are local times; for "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

ance of two operas which are always considered a popular draw—Gounod's "Faust" and Wagner's "Tannhäuser." Mr. Frederic Blaney took the part of Faust, and Miss Jeanne Broda that of Marguerite. The only new feature was the Mephistopheles of Mr. Norman Allin, whose magnificent bass voice had been heard to full effect in the music of the Priest in "Aida" and that of the ancient Hebrew in "Samson and Delilah." Mr. Allin, who received his training at the Manchester College of Music, has proved himself a worthy addition to the little group of opera singers, which includes Mme. Edna Thornton and Mr. Webster Millar, who were educated at that institution, and his singing of the part of Mephistopheles displayed a lightness and freedom of expression which were as agreeable as they were unexpected. His reputation has been distinctly enhanced by his recent performances.

The outstanding performance of the Wagner opera was Mr. Frank Mullings' Tannhäuser. Mr. Mullings' interpretations never lack either breadth or fervor, and in his Tannhäuser we see the temperament of the born actor. The scene with Elizabeth in the Hall of Song was superbly sung both by himself and Miss Agnes Nicholls.

SERVICE MEN BEING PLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Reports given out by the Federal Employment Director for Connecticut show that 978 former service men are still out of jobs. But the placements on the whole have increased from 4212 last month to 5500 this month, the latter figure being the total number of former service men placed in positions in Connecticut since the end of hostilities.

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THE NORTHERN SKY FOR JULY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The bright star which now adorns the western sky in the early evening is the planet Venus. In size it may be called the twin sister of the earth, as it is only about 200 miles less than the earth in diameter. The orbit of Venus being inside of the earth's orbit, we can never see this planet very far from the sun. The extreme distance is about 47 degrees. It appears to us as swinging from one side of the sun to the other. Consequently, we see it either before sunrise or in the east before sunrise. Its greatest apparent distance from the sun at elongation is such that it never appears in the sky higher than halfway to the zenith. We may always know that a bright star near the zenith is not Venus.

Venus being nearer to the sun than our earth, it goes around that luminary in less than one year, completing its revolution in about 225 days. It receives much more light and heat than the earth. Its dazzling brilliancy is due in large measure to the character of its surface, which probably is composed of cloud as we see it. The surface reflects fully half the light

falling upon it. This is a high percentage, for if our moon were as good a reflector, its light would be increased threefold. Venus reflects light like a bank of snow under a bright sun, while the moon is gray like sandstone.

The great reflectivity of Venus is probably caused by clouds which envelop it. These clouds prevent our seeing the real surface. Nevertheless, observers have noted some markings from which they have endeavored to determine the time of rotation on its

axis. This is not certainly known. Until within the last 50 years, it was thought that its length of day was nearly the same as for the earth, about 24 hours. In 1890, Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, who first announced the so-called canals of Mars, presented his conclusion that Venus always keeps the same face toward the sun, just as our moon does to the earth. This would make the time of rotation equal to 225 days, the same as its period of revolution about the sun. On the basis of celestial mechanics this conclusion seemed improbable. Therefore, resort was had to the spectroscopic, which would show opposing displacements of the spectral lines at the two limbs of the planet. The spectroscopic results were also discordant, for Percival Lowell and those associated with him at Flagstaff found confirmation of the 225-day period, while Belopolski at Pulkova, also using the spectroscopic, decided for the shorter period. Thus, the matter is not conclusively settled. In favor of the longer period, it must be said that the disk of Venus as seen in transit across the sun in 1874 and 1882 showed no perceptible difference between different diameters. It appeared perfectly round. We know that the earth is flattened at the poles, and we might expect to see the same in Venus if it rotated on its axis with the same rapidity.

The first-magnitude star Vega in Lyra is directly overhead this month. Its blue-white light blazing like a sapphire is to summer what the constellation Orion is to winter. West of Lyra we may see Hercules, Corona, and Boötes. Denebola, which means the Lion's Tail, is near the horizon. Virgo, with its gem Spica is also about to set. Next to Virgo are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. Ophiuchus and Serpens lie above. In the eastern sky Cygnus, Aquila, and Delphinus are well-known constellations. The most notable addition this month is Pegasus and Andromeda, floating out of the low-lying mists. Ursa Major is west of the pole, while Cassiopeia is on the eastern side. These two constellations circle about in the north so that the Pointers of the Big Dipper always point near to Cassiopeia as well as to the pole. North of the zenith the eyes of the Dragon gleam down upon us.

The planet Mercury reaches its greatest eastern elongation from the sun on July 18. It may be seen near that date as an evening star, a little above the horizon, about 20 degrees

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axis. This is not certainly known. Until within the last 50 years, it was thought that its length of day was nearly the same as for the earth, about 24 hours. In 1890, Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, who first announced the so-called canals of Mars, presented his conclusion that Venus always keeps the same face toward the sun, just as our moon does to the earth. This would make the time of rotation equal to 225 days, the same as its period of revolution about the sun. On the basis of celestial mechanics this conclusion seemed improbable. Therefore, resort was had to the spectroscopic, which would show opposing displacements of the spectral lines at the two limbs of the planet. The spectroscopic results were also discordant, for Percival Lowell and those associated with him at Flagstaff found confirmation of the 225-day period, while Belopolski at Pulkova, also using the spectroscopic, decided for the shorter period. Thus, the matter is not conclusively settled. In favor of the longer period, it must be said that the disk of Venus as seen in transit across the sun in 1874 and 1882 showed no perceptible difference between different diameters. It appeared perfectly round. We know that the earth is flattened at the poles, and we might expect to see the same in Venus if it rotated on its axis with the same rapidity.

The first-magnitude star Vega in Lyra is directly overhead this month. Its blue-white light blazing like a sapphire is to summer what the constellation Orion is to winter. West of Lyra we may see Hercules, Corona, and Boötes. Denebola, which means the Lion's Tail, is near the horizon. Virgo, with its gem Spica is also about to set. Next to Virgo are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. Ophiuchus and Serpens lie above. In the eastern sky Cygnus, Aquila, and Delphinus are well-known constellations. The most notable addition this month is Pegasus and Andromeda, floating out of the low-lying mists. Ursa Major is west of the pole, while Cassiopeia is on the eastern side. These two constellations circle about in the north so that the Pointers of the Big Dipper always point near to Cassiopeia as well as to the pole. North of the zenith the eyes of the Dragon gleam down upon us.

The planet Mercury reaches its greatest eastern elongation from the sun on July 18. It may be seen near that date as an evening star, a little above the horizon, about 20 degrees

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Frocks of Sheer Georgette

Lovely Midsummer Frocks, delicate and dainty enough for the most fashionable evening occasion, yet practical enough to meet all the needs of utility and daytime wear.

Tucks are a favored trimming on these frocks, combined with pipings of taffeta, fine hemstitching, hand embroidery, beading or a tiny touch of effective lace. Prices range from

19.75 upwards to 90.00

Frocks of white or flesh crepe de chine are enjoying quite a vogue among latest midsummer arrivals; these are soft, of fine quality and very lustrous, and their popularity is already assured.

Lovely White Summer SILKS

Their names can only suggest their wondrous beauty. Silks for frocks, suits, skirts and blouses.

Satin Lunette, Triot de Soie, Symphony Crepe, La Zera, heavy Pongee, Padiam, Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine.

Each fabric has its only special appeal and each is so charming in appearance alone that it can choose among them. Prices range from \$1.98 to \$7.50.

Venus Crepe—An exquisite new silk—beautiful 3-tones—flame and white, tan and blue, rose and white, blue and black—graceful heavy quality for skirts and suits \$7 to 40-inch widths—yard.... \$7.50

Some very new self-satin striped Chiffons and Oles in navy, brown, green, Cambrage and plum and in 40-inch widths—they are very beautiful and smart for afternoon and evening dresses—special yard.... \$3.50

Jones—Main St., First Floor

THE JONES STORE CO.

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New Summer Modes

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Blouses, Separate Skirts and

Millinery

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south of the sunset point. Venus reaches its eastern elongation on July 5. Both planets will appear like little half-moons when viewed with a telescope. Venus will pass very near to Saturn on July 2, and to the northward of Regulus a few nights later. Saturn will not reach Regulus until near the end of the month, when both will be quite low. Jupiter is in conjunction with the sun on July 20, and therefore is not visible. Neptune is disappearing in the solar rays. Uranus, though in good position for observation, is difficult for the amateur to identify. Mars may be seen as a morning star rising about an hour before the sun.

The earth on July 3 will be at its greatest distance from the sun, being about 3,000,000 miles farther away than in January.

Complete reports from the observers of the total solar eclipse of May 29 are not yet at hand. A telegram received by the astronomer royal from the English party at Sobral, Brazil, says that the sky was clear for at least a portion of the time during totality, and that the program was satisfactorily carried out. The photographs when developed showed all the stars which were expected, and will probably furnish the data, in conjunction with other plates taken earlier and later of the same stars at night, to test the Einstein relativity theory, and to determine whether light has weight. The reports from the English party off the coast of Africa were not so definite but give hope of success.

CANADIAN TARIFF SAID TO BE UNJUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of the budget debate, Mr. Norman Lams, member for Humboldt, Saskatchewan, in stating that he intended to continue to support the government said in part: "In my opinion we are facing more serious problems at the present time than we were during the war. I want to see all classes in Canada getting a square deal, but I don't think it is a square deal to the consumer to require him to pay 100 per cent duty on his implements, etc., when only about 25 per cent finds its way into the treasury. Take farm implements. About 25 per cent of our implements are made in the United States, and pay the duty. Twenty-five per cent are made in Canada by American firms and dodge the duty. The other 50 per cent are made in Canada and pay no duty. But the price of implements is set by the price of the implements that have paid the duty. That is the point that bothers the farmers in the west more than anything else. I know a great many farmers who deliberately buy these manufactured implements, because they feel at least a proportion of that money is going into the treasury. Surely if the duty on a foreign manufactured article is 30 per cent our people should be able to pay 15 or 20 per cent, and still be well protected."

For July Fourth Picnics and Outings the Specialty Shop for Girls Offers

Smocks and Middies

To enjoy the outings of summer to the utmost, little girls and bigger girls must be properly attired. An essentially "picnic garment" is the Middy of white or the Smock of colored material.

The Middy illustrated is of all white linen with pocket and braided collar. Made in regulation style with black tie. All sizes—8 to 18—at \$1.50.

Other Middies are priced up to \$3.98 each.

Smocks are priced from \$3.98 to \$10.

Skirts for girls, sizes 6 to 14, are,

\$1.98 to \$3.98.

Skirts for juniors in sizes 32 to 36 are

\$3.98 to \$7.98 each.

Third Floor

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.



Klines
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY

Summer Time

and dainty, cool wash dresses are inseparable in every woman's thoughts—

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON WINS
COAST SINGLES

Defeats Roland Roberts, the 1918 Tennis Champion, But With Carl Gardner Is Defeated in the Doubles

PACIFIC COAST TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	Challenger
1918	W. H. Taylor Jr.	W. H. Taylor Jr.
1919	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1920	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1921	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1922	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1923	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1924	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1925	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1926	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1927	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1928	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1929	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1930	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1931	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1932	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1933	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1934	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1935	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1936	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
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1939	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
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1941	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1942	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1943	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1944	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1945	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1946	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1947	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1948	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1949	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1950	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard

Challenge round abandoned.

DOUBLES

1918	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin
1919	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin
1920	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin
1921	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin
1922	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin
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1924	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin
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1948	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin
1949	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin
1950	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin	W. H. Taylor Jr. and J. S. Tobin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, California—No 15-

inning baseball game was ever much closer or more thrilling than the concluding match in the Pacific Coast lawn tennis tournament when W. M. Johnston and Carl Gardner lost to the Kinsey brothers of San Francisco, Sunday. Round after round of applause greeted what was easily the most spectacular playing of the tournament. The last set had the audience cheering loudly. With two sets all and 5 to 3 and 40 to 15 point contest against the Kinseys, in a marvelous rally, won a game against service and then the set at 7 to 5. The net playing which featured the entire contest resulted in innumerable long exchanges of volleys, reaching a climax in the remarkable finish of the match.

While Johnston was not in his best form, both he and Howard Kinsey having played other matches on the same afternoon, nobody could desire more exciting tennis. The last three sets were deuce.

Johnston had no trouble in wrestling the singles championship from Roland Roberts, excelling in every respect with a possible exception of service where Roberts was particularly strong. Johnston won every service game, his terrific drive being especially effective. Miss Mayne McDonald and Wallace Bates sprang a surprise by defeating Miss Anita Myers and A. B. Graven, but lost the finals to Miss Helen Baker and Howard Kinsey in an interesting match marked by erratic playing.

Miss Baker won all three of her final matches. Miss McDonald shows excellent judgment for so young a player often outguessing her experienced opponents.

Entire junior and boys' tournaments were played Saturday and Sunday, bringing out several really fine matches. In the singles Wilton Smith defeated Ferrandini, southern California junior champion, second round, and S. Yoshikawa for championship in a hard match, one set of which went to 12 to 10. The doubles finals was between teams from southern California. Godshall and Allen winning a strenuous five-set match. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

W. M. Johnston defeated Roland Roberts, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Howard and Robert Kinsey defeated W. Johnston and Carl Gardner, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. J. C. Cushing and V. E. Broeden defeated Miss Marjorie Thorn and Dr. Weiss, 6-2, 7-5.

Semi-Final Round

Miss Helen Baker and Howard Kinsey defeated Mrs. J. C. Cushing and V. E. Broeden, 7-5, 6-0.

Miss Mayne McDonald and Wallace Bates defeated Miss Anita Myers and A. B. Graven, 6-3, 6-2.

Final Round

Miss Baker and Howard Kinsey defeated Miss Mayne McDonald and Wallace Bates, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Preliminary Round

Thomas Ferrandini defeated C. R. Almquist, 6-1, 6-0.

Aylwin Probert defeated G. H. Stratford, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Norman Deback defeated David Conrad Jr., 6-1, 6-0.

Wilton Smith defeated D. W. Radke, 6-1, 6-0.

Philip Bibo defeated Herbert Suhr, 6-2, 6-1.

S. Yoshikawa defeated J. Mitchell, 6-2, 6-1.

Williams Nelson defeated Carl Harris, 6-2, 6-0.

Francis Nelson defeated Jarvis Hillis, 6-2, 6-0.

First Round

Harold Godshall defeated Phil Bettens, 6-2, 6-0.

Clayton Smith defeated Eugene Vinson, 6-1, 6-4.

James Davies defeated Thorm Graven by default.

Robert Allen defeated I. Weinlein, 6-3, 7-5.

Thomas Ferrandini defeated Aylwin Probert, 6-1, 6-0.

Wilton Smith defeated Norman Deback, 7-9, 6-2, 6-4.

S. Yoshikawa defeated Philip Bibo, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

William Hawks defeated Nelson, 1-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Second Round

Harold Godshall defeated Clayton Smith, 6-2, 6-2.

Wilton Smith defeated Thomas Ferrandini, 6-2, 6-6, 6-1.

S. Yoshikawa defeated William Hawks, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

Robert Allen defeated James Davies, 6-4, 6-6, 7-5.

Semi-Final Round

Wilton Smith defeated Harold Godshall, 6-2, 6-6, 6-3.

S. Yoshikawa defeated Robert Allen, 6-0, 6-5.

Final Round

Wilton Smith defeated S. Yoshikawa, 4-6, 12-10, 6-4, 6-0.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Preliminary Round

S. Yoshikawa and Carl Harris defeated Jarvis Hillis and Aylwin Probert, 7-5, 6-4.

Herbert Suhr and Norman Deback defeated H. Mitchell and F. Brookman, 6-0, 6-0.

First Round

William Hawks and James Davies defeated Francis Nelson and B. Catton, 6-4, 6-2.

Harold Godshall and Robert Allen defeated Philip Bibo and Phil Bettens, 6-3, 6-6.

Herbert Suhr and Norman Deback defeated S. Yoshikawa and Carl Harris, 6-2, 6-1.

Clayton Smith and H. Mitchell defeated Eugene Vinson and C. R. Almquist, 6-2, 6-2.

Semi-Final Round

Harold Godshall and Robert Allen defeated Herbert Suhr and Norman Deback, 6-3, 6-6, 6-1.

William Hawks and James Davies defeated Clayton Smith and H. Mitchell, 6-4, 5-7, 6-8.

Final Round

Harold Godshall and Robert Allen defeated William Hawks and James Davies, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

LEAGUE LEADERS

WIN DOUBLE BILL

New York Defeats Red Sox in

Only Double-Header in the

League Monday Afternoon

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	18	.660
Chicago	35	23	.603
Cleveland	32	34	.485
Detroit	30	26	.535
St. Louis	27	28	.490
Boston	24	31	.438
Washington	24	32	.432
Philadelphia	14	39	.264

MONDAY'S RESULTS

New York 7, Boston 4.

New York 4, Boston 3.

Philadelphia 6, Washington 3.

Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.

Detroit 6, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.

Washington at Philadelphia.

Detroit at St. Louis.

NEW YORK WINS BOTH GAMES

NEW YORK, New York—The New

York Americans took two games from the Boston Red Sox Monday, 7 to 4 and 4 to 2. Hard hitting featured the efforts of the locals in both games.

The scores:

First Game

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 x—7 14 1

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 6 4

Batteries—Schuyler and Hand; Schang and Schang. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

Second Game

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 12 1

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 2

Batteries—Schneider, Quinn, and Han-

nab; Pennock and Schang. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

ATHLETICS WIN 4 TO 3

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

The Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Washington Club Monday, 4 to 3.

With the exception of the fifth inning Rogers of the Athletics pitched good ball and was given good support.

The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

Philadelphia.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 12 1

Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 2

Batteries—Rogers and McVoy; Robert-

son, Craft, and Gherity. Umpires—Evans and Dineen.

DETROIT DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis

Browns got a bad start Monday and the Detroit Tigers won easily, 6 to 1.

The Tigers got 11 hits off three pitchers used by the visitors. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

Detroit.....1 4 0 0 0 0 1 0—6 11 0

St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 1

Batteries—Boland and Ainsmith; Davenport, Koob, Wright, and Seeverd. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

WHITE SOX WIN GAME, 5 TO 2

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Chicago

White Sox had little trouble in solving the offerings of three Cleveland pitchers Monday, and won, 5 to 2. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

Chicago.....0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—5 13 1

Cleveland.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 4

Batteries—Crotte and Schalk; Bagley, Phillips, Myers, and O'Neill. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

YOSHELL WINS TWO TITLES

NEW YORK, New York—S. H.

Yoshell of Brooklyn is again lawn tennis champion of Long Island by virtue of his victory over Fred Anderson, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, at the Kings County Club, Sunday afternoon. Yoshell also acquired a share in the doubles title, paired with Frank Anderson. He disposed of R. J. Gattcomb and Dr. E. W. Davenport, in a straight set final, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

POLO GAMES FOR
WHITNEY CUP

Cowdrey and Roehampton Meet
in the First Round in a
Hard-Fought Contest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first round

of the Whitney Cup tournament was begun May 19 at Roehampton with a match between Cowdrey and Roehampton, and a most evenly contested game resulted. Both teams were the same handicap, 25 points, and two lots of extra time were necessary before a result could be reached.

Colonel Morrison-Bell opened the scoring for Roehampton just before the end of the first period, and he repeated this success in the second with a long shot which hit the goal post. In the third period Colonel Miller scored for Cowdrey, and Captain Capel scored again for Roehampton. Captain Capel proved himself a remarkably fine player, both in attack and defence. Colonel Miller scored again for Cowdrey, and after being submitted to severe pressure Roehampton broke away and scored through Captain Capel. Just before the end of the fourth period, Lord Staibridge scored again for Cowdrey from the midst of a mêlée.

At the beginning of the fifth, delay was caused by Captain Lowther's pony falling, and when play resumed Captain Capel scored again, but immediately after Captain Pearson added a further goal for Cowdrey. A splendid run by Lord Staibridge ended in a goal scored between his pony's hind legs, a brilliant piece of hitting, and at the call of time the score stood at 5 all. Extra time was played with no result, and it was not until another three minutes had been played that Cowdrey settled the match with a shot from Lord Staibridge, put through by Captain Pearson. The lineup:

Cowdrey—Lord Staibridge, 1; Capt. Hon. H. Pearson, 2; Col. C. D. Miller, 3; Captain Lowther, back.

Roehampton—Capt. A. Capel, 1; H. S. Hudson, 2; Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison-Bell, 3; F. Rich, back.

The second match in the tournament was decided at Hurlingham between the all-conquering Freebooters and the Magpies. The latter, on their handicap, were allowed three goals, and led at the end of the first period by 4 goals to 3. Mr. Buckmaster showing all his old skill, and though the Magpies hit another goal soon after changing ponies, Lord Rockswage replied for the Freebooters and Mr. Buxton drew the scores level. In the next period Mr. Buckmaster put the Freebooters ahead, but Major Miles scored for the Magpies, and at the next interval the scores were again level.

Two more goals were then scored for the Magpies by General Vaughan, but from this point onwards the Freebooters were irresistible, and four goals were scored in rapid succession by Mr. Buckmaster and Lord Rockswage, and entering the fifth period they led by 10 goals to 3. Three other goals were added to the Freebooters, who thus won by 13 goals to 8. The lineup:

Magpies—Maj. W. T. Miles, 1; Brig. Gen. P. D. Fitzgerald, 2; Brig. Gen. J. Vaughan, 3; Col. Mort, back.

Freebooters—Sir John Robinson, 1; Ivor Buxton, 2; Walter S. Buckmaster, 3; and Lord Rockswage, back.

The third match in the Whitney Cup tournament was played at Roehampton May 20 between the Pilgrims and the Foxhunters, and resulted in a victory for the former by 4 goals to 3. Play did not reach a very high standard. The Foxhunters did most of the attacking during the first two periods, but the hitting in front of goal was very erratic, and there was no scoring. In the third period Colonel Peel scored for them, but the Pilgrims quickly obtained three goals by Sir C. Graham (2) and Major Magor. Early in the fourth, Colonel Peel scored again for the Foxhunters, and with each team gaining a point in the fifth period, the end came with the Pilgrims leading by 4 goals to 3. The lineup:

Pilgrims—Sir C. Graham, 1; Major Hawkins, 2; Lieutenant-Colonel Robson, 3; Major Magor, back.

Foxhunters—Lieut. Col. E. Peel, 1; Major Werber, 2; Captain Gill, 3; Commander McGrath, back.

The same day further progress was made with the tournament, Melton and Thornby, two provincial teams, meeting at Hurlingham. On the hand-lapping Melton were allowed five goals start, and with this advantage had little difficulty in maintaining their lead. Thornby scoring but one goal in the first period and one in the second, while in the latter stage Melton hit through twice, and at half time led by 8 goals to 2. In the fourth period each side scored again, and in the end Melton won quite easily by 10 goals to 5. The lineup:

Thornby—Capt. A. S. Wills, Maj. H. Colmore, Capt. P. K. Wise, Maj. V. Lockett, Melton—J. F. Montague, C. Moseley, Maj. F. W. Barrett, Capt. J. F. Harrison.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

AT CHISWICK PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Miss E. Ryan,

the Californian tennis player, took a prominent part in the recent Chiswick Park tennis tournament, and won every competition for which she was entered. In the ladies' singles she owed her victory over Mrs. Beamish to a wonderful recovery late in the game, and in partnership with S. N. Douth, she played a strong game in the mixed doubles final against G. T. C. Watt and Mrs. Beamish, in which the latter pair

were unsuccessful. After her long day

on the courts, Mrs. Beamish decided to scratch for the ladies' doubles and so Miss Ryan and Mrs. Lambert Chambers had a walkover.

The men's singles was won by Louis Raymond, the South African, who defeated a compatriot in B. I. C. Norton. C. P. Dixon and J. G. M. Ritchie took the men's doubles from Hamilton Price and M. L. R. White.

PROHIBITION LAWS DEPOPULATING JAILS

Statistics From Indiana and District of Columbia Show Great Reduction and in Some Cases Entire Absence of Inmates

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibition has reduced largely the population of correctional institutions in the state of Indiana and in the District of Columbia, according to official reports just received in this city.

The authorities of the District and of Indiana recognize in many parts of their reports the great effect prohibition has had in reducing the number of convictions for misdemeanors and minor crimes. Experience has shown in both places that prohibition does effectually prohibit, for the arrests for drunkenness have decreased greatly, and that it has proved of great value in preventing crime.

The facts brought out in these official reports, which, so far as information is available, are being corroborated by experience in every part of the country where prohibition is in effect, are placing the burden of proof squarely on the anti-prohibition forces in the present agitation for the repeal of the war-time prohibition regulations and for certain clauses of the constitutional amendment.

Washington has had prohibition since Nov. 1, 1917. On June 14 of this year, efforts were made by the liquor interests, supported by the American Federation of Labor, to stage an elaborate protest against the war-time regulations and the constitutional amendment. It was predicted that with President Gompers to head the demonstration, between 100,000 and 150,000 persons would assemble in the Capitol Plaza.

There are fully 50,000 trade unionists in Washington, it is asserted, and these were expected to turn out in full strength. Trade unionists from other cities and Washington residents not members of unions were expected to bring the total up to 100,000.

Considered Disappointing

When the demonstration was held, however, newspaper reporters familiar with estimating crowds fixed the number of persons present at not more than 12,000, and probably nearer 8,000. In view of the efforts made to bring out a large assembly, the meeting was considered rather disappointing to its proponents.

It was highly significant in indicating that the rank and file of union membership in Washington apparently did not follow the lead of President Gompers in opposing prohibition. Prohibition has long been on trial in the capital, and is an important subject of discussion there. The war-time population of Washington is probably nearly 500,000. If a well-advised meeting could bring only 10,000 or 12,000 of these out to protest, it would appear to indicate that prohibition has not been in the least distasteful to the great majority of Washington people.

The report of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1917-18, which shows considerable decreases in the number of persons arrested and committed to correctional institutions, indicates a consequent improvement in public order and security that may account to some degree for the coldness of the population toward the "wet" crusade. "One encouraging fact to be noted is that on the whole there has been a slight falling off in the population of our charitable and correctional institutions, notwithstanding the very marked increase in the population of the city, the report reads. 'The only striking exception to this is in the Home for the Aged and Infirm.' Excluding the charitable institutions, the decrease is notable."

In commenting on "a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners at the workhouse," the report says: "The daily average number of male prisoners during the past year was 313, as compared with 536 the preceding year, a decrease of over 40 per cent. This decrease in the population of the workhouse was, doubtless, due in part to prohibition, which became effective Nov. 1, 1917."

Large Decrease Shown

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, there were committed to the District Jail 5905 persons, a decrease of 1886," the report states of conditions at the jail.

Perhaps the most striking exhibit in the report, however, is the table by months of the population of the workhouse. There was a considerable decline in the workhouse population, which was only 507 for the year of the report, as against 704 in 1917, 677 in 1916, and 645 in 1915, and also in the numbers received annually—3232 in 1918 as against 5582 in 1917, 6455 in 1916, and 6472 in 1915—but the actual effect of prohibition is best shown in the table by months.

The average population of the workhouse (males) was, in July, 1917, 431.41. In August it was 463.71, in September 497.86, and in October 411. The advent of prohibition Nov. 1 resulted in a drop for that month to 277.90, and for December to 220.45. There was a still further decrease in January, to 194.97, after which the number increased, but the largest figure for any month was only 281.30 after prohibition became effective. The average population of women in the workhouse declined even more noticeably. From July, 1917, to September, the average population increased from 81.12 to 113.63, and in October it was 107.16. November, with prohibition, cut the number to 63.13, and in December it was only 35.09. Thereafter the lowest figure was 31.61 in January and the highest 46.46 in June.

The report of the Board of State Charities of Indiana is in some respects even more striking, for the board has made a more definite at-

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Write for Illustrated Booklet. Management of P. E. BRIDE. Also operating Hotel Pilgrim and Mayflower Inn, Plymouth, Mass.

tempt to trace the effect of prohibition in decreasing crime. State institutions, including hospitals, homes for the insane and orphan asylums, as well as correctional institutions, showed a general decrease in population.

"Local institutions also report decreased population, yet they probably cared for more than would have been the case had not the state institutions been compelled to refuse many seeking admission. Particularly is this true in regard to mental defectives," the state board finds. "There are 830 fewer persons in jails, poor asylums, and orphan homes at the close of this fiscal year than on the same day last year."

In Operation Six Months

"While we have been accustomed in the past 12 months to attribute much to the world war, we in Indiana have also to take into account the statewide prohibition law. At this writing it has been in operation but six months, yet its effect on the amount of petty crime is notable, as indicated by the population of the state farm and county jails."

In further discussion of the condition in the county jails, the report reads: "After six months of statewide prohibition and one year of war, the county jail population of Indiana is cut in two. Which of the two exerted the more influence it is impossible to say. It is a well-known fact that counties at war have fewer men prisoners. We expected that condition in Indiana."

"At the same time there is no doubt that prohibition alone would have brought a large reduction in jail population. Statistics compiled from sheriffs' reports to this office show that in the first six months under prohibition (April 1 to Sept. 30, 1918) there were 1966 commitments to county jails on account of drunkenness as against 4411 for the six months immediately preceding. The reduction is 55 per cent. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1918, there were 6377 jail commitments on account of drunkenness."

"For the corresponding period in former years, the numbers ranged from 13,167 to 14,684. The number of arrests for vagrancy in 1918 leading to jail commitments was 2064. In former years the number had gone as high as 7080. The total number of commitments for vagrancy and intoxication was 8441, or 34.5 per cent of the total. In the past this number ordinarily reached 50 per cent."

"Thirty-four jails were empty on Sept. 30, 1918," the report continues. "There were eight whose only occupants were insane persons. There were 35 which had fewer than five inmates. Marion County Jail had the most inmates, 83, then Lake, 74. The six most populous counties of the State are Marion, Allen, Vigo, St. Joseph, Lake, and Vanderburgh. Marion County Jail had 83 inmates on Sept. 30, 1918; Allen 32, Vigo 16, St. Joseph 15, Lake 74, and Vanderburgh 30."

Workhouse Was Closed

"On the same day last year Marion County had 122 persons in the jail and 155 in the workhouse. The workhouse was closed on June 1 this year. Allen County had 48 in jail, Vigo 69, St. Joseph 38, Lake 139, and Vanderburgh 54. The total jail population (including the Marion County workhouse) was 1090 on Sept. 30, 1917. The whole number of admissions was 39,176. This year's figures show a reduction of 14,732 in the number of admissions."

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and 580 in the number present on Sept. 30.

"There was a reduction of slightly more than 51 per cent in the number of misdemeanors coming to the State Farm this year as compared with 1917," the report states elsewhere. "This was due in large part to the war and the state-wide prohibition law."

"At the women's prison there was within the past two years a great increase in population, then a return to a normal number. Following the opening of the soldiers' training camps, many women were arrested and sent to the correctional department of the prison. This situation was soon controlled. Then the prohibition law became operative. The effect was apparent at once in a further reduction of commitments. There was an average of 132 women present this year, 166 last year."

"In all the state institutions, the total enrollment in 1918 was 12,884, against 14,464 in 1917. The enrollment at the state reformatory showed a decrease from 1313 in 1917 to 441 in 1918. The decline at the state farm was from 636 to 471, and at the women's prison from 210 to 105."

"The most interesting features regarding the county jails this year were the number empty or containing few prisoners, and the number of insane persons being detained in these institutions," the report asserts. "In some institutions there have been no prisoners since April, 1918 (when prohibition became effective). Others have had only a few. The population of the larger jails was much reduced. The Marion County workhouse closed June 1, 1918, because of the lack of prisoners. The prohibition law and the 'work or fight' order have reduced drunkenness and crime."

ALLEGED INTOXICATED DRIVER
Special for The Christian Science Monitor
SOMERVILLE, Massachusetts—The case of Herbert P. Buchanan, who was arrested on the charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor after a collision at Webster Avenue and Prospect Street on Sunday has been continued until July 7.

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CANADA'S PROSPECT
OF OBTAINING OILReport of Geological Survey
Shows Situation of the Known
Oil Deposits and the Probable
Yield of the WellsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of a report on oil prospects in Canada, drawn up by Mr. D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, of the Canadian Department of Mines, he says in part: "A large part of the area of Canada is made up of rocks older than the oil formations, and of the remainder a large part is broken and folded. Possible oil fields may have been destroyed in the building of the Rocky Mountains, and both coal and oil fields have been broken up and largely destroyed in the area to the east of the St. Lawrence Valley."

"The interior fields between the two mountainous areas, the Cordilleras and the Appalachians, supply the major oil derived from the Cretaceous and Paleozoic rocks. The newer oil rocks of the Tertiary occur on the Pacific Coast."

Small Eastern Areas

"Small areas in the Maritime Provinces remain between the major broken and crushed zones, but these are fractured and suggest the possibility of great loss of liquid material from the beds. One of these areas that has been prospectively abandoned is in Gaspe. It seems to prove that the beds have lost nearly all their store of petroleum. Where the beds are fine-grained and can retain petroleum by capillary attraction, less loss would be expected so that for these broken areas the oil shales give more promise than oil sands. In New Brunswick there are 17 square miles known to be underlain by oil shales, in which quite thick beds contain enough oil to invite a commercial trial at distillation. In Nova Scotia, seams of coal and oil shales overlie the coal seams, and for these there is great hope as a basis for an industry in the production of oil."

"In the great central field a small portion of the southeastern basin extends into Ontario, and the narrow peninsula between the lakes has been the principal oil-producing area of Canada. Lately, a closer study of the contour of the beds has been made, and indications of favorable structure shown. This has led to the testing of the new areas, and several new fields are now producing. Oil has also been discovered in lower formations nearer the margin of the basin—that is, to the northeast. As this possible horizon would permit of exploration in the Manitoulin Islands, the added prospecting ground is considerable."

Central Oil Basin

"The central basin, lying west of the Manitoba lakes, is a deep depression and differs materially from those to the south in this respect, so that but a narrow rim for each oil formation in it can be expected. In the older beds no opportunity to test them, except where they outcrop high above sea level, is offered, and it is feared that the possible oil fields are deeply buried. In the rocks which fill the basin the strata are conformable, so that the different beds repeat the basin form and occurrences of oil follow the same rule, that is, around the edge of the basin and above the water that may be in the deeper parts."

"In the eastern part no oil has been found, but some oil shales occur in positions that may be commercially favorable provided the shales are rich enough. Those tested so far do not show as high an oil content as those of New Brunswick, but the amount of shale seems large."

"In the western part heavy oil appears in sands at the base of the Cretaceous. These sands underlie the Alberta portion of the basin, and, as may be expected, are deeply buried and probably invaded by water for the major portion of the Province. The areas that show the sands to be within reach of the drill and probably above the ground water include the outer foothills, a small upraise in the south and along the northeastern margin."

"The foothill area, as a whole, is badly fractured, and little oil has been found in the fault blocks. The edge of the central basin where the Lower Cretaceous can be reached by the drill yields gas containing the lighter petroleum vapors. At the small field south of Calgary the edge of the basin is turned downward to the foothill fault, and seems to have been adapted as a natural retainer for the oil brought upward with the gas as vapor from the deeply buried oil rocks in the basin. The area of this oil field is restricted and the wells are deep, but the oil produced is of a high grade. There are at present five producing wells. One is flowing, three are being pumped, and one is intermittent, the oil being driven up by gas pressure as it accumulates. The last is nearly pure gasoline, and the oil from the other wells averages about 60 per cent gasoline. The output is limited to the capacity of the wells that are installed, which is about 80 barrels per day."

"The northeastern margin of the basin shows 200 feet of oil-soaked sands on Athabasca River—a heavy oil with asphalt base. Tests show the sands to contain 20 per cent of heavy oil. Rail communication is very near the deposits at present."

Peace River Wells

"These sands have been reached at Peace River at a distance from the outcrop, and the oil is there thinner and will flow slowly into the wells. The depths of the wells at Peace River are slightly over 1100 feet. Care has to be taken there to exclude the ground water from the oil sands. The oil belt as tested appears to be about

12 miles wide. Its extension in either direction has not yet been determined, but in some overlying sands small showings of oil have been found at Viking, 300 miles to the southeast. If the oil band can be traced that far a very large field is indicated."

"The northern basin or the part from Lake Athabasca to the Arctic Ocean, depends for its oil prospects on beds of middle Devonian age. These are found to underlie a strip of country from Great Slave Lake to the Nahanni Mountain to the west, and a narrow strip along the lower Mackenzie. Oil shales and porous dolomite five to ten miles from Great Slave Lake, and prospecting with the drill is expected this summer. Oil shales are found on the lower Mackenzie, and oil springs, supposed to be on the western edge of the basin, occur on Peel River."

"Tertiary beds in British Columbia are being examined at the mouth of Fraser River and in the valley of Flathead River, with but a small measure of success, the conditions of deposition being evidently not similar to those of the Tertiary beds of southern California."

STATE AS CUSTODIAN
OF ENEMY PROPERTYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—By an order recently made at Osgoode Hall by Mr. Justice Sutherland, over \$1,000,000 of the estate of Franklin Hiram Walker of Detroit was vested in the Minister of Finance as Custodian of Enemy Property, the sum being the share of Ella Walker, who some time ago married Count Manfred von Matschka, a subject of Germany. In 1916 the Countess came to the United States, but fearing war between the two countries she returned to Germany in 1917. Before leaving, an agreement between the Countess and her mother, Mrs. Walker, was executed, whereby the Ontario assets of the estate were allocated as the share of Mrs. Walker. This agreement, His Lordship said, "assumes to segregate all the Canadian assets in the estate for the benefit of Mrs. Walker," and pointed out that his order will not interfere with the reasonable use and enjoyment by Mrs. Walker of her interest in the reserve of the estate in the Province of Ontario and her income therefrom, and suggested that some arrangement might be made between her and the custodian to alleviate to some extent any difficulty or anxiety on that score.

The order provides that the undivided half-interest in the assets of the National Trust Company be vested in the hands of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada as the custodian appointed by the consolidated orders in council.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 30

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Saul, United States; Kiser Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley, of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; W. F. Spaulding, of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.
Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King, of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker.
Buffalo, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer, of G. E. Thing Co.; Lenox.
Calcutta, India—H. Siganporia; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—J. E. Paine, of Paine Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter, of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 165 Essex Street.
Chicago, Ill.—H. F. C. Dovenmuhle, of H. F. C. Dovenmuhle & Son; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati, Ohio—M. Israel & J. E. Ketz, of K-J Shoe Co.; United States.
Cincinnati, Ohio—H. C. Ottenger, of I. F. Faller Sons Co.; Lenox.
Cleveland, Ohio—S. E. Wilkinson; Essex.
Cleveland, Ohio—Geo. W. Greber, of Geo. W. Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Cleveland, Ohio—Fred Roth, of Whitney Roth Shoe Co.; Youngs.
Dallas, Texas—J. P. Williams, of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; United States.
Dallas, Texas—L. K. Kahn; Essex.
Dallas, Texas—F. A. Brown; United States.
Dallas, Texas—J. Sachs; Essex.
Denver, Colo.—L. M. Purcell, of L. M. Purcell Shoe Co.; Essex.
Dubuque, Iowa—E. B. Pickensbrock, of Pickensbrock & Sons; Lenox.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause, of Hirth Krause Co.; United States.
Havana, Cuba—F. Turro; Thorndike.
Havana, Cuba—M. Ingalls; Essex.
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder, of Crowder, Cooper & Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—Otney Dexter, of Geo. D. W. H. Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby, of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode, of Craddock Terry Co.; Lenox.
Manila, P. I.—R. A. McGrath, of United States Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
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New York—W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
Parkersburg, W. Va.—G. E. Graham, of Graham, Bunker & Co.; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe, of Munroe Bros. Co.; Winthrop, Mass.
Ponape, Porto Rico—P. Fallana, and R. Bonar; United States.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow, of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. and R. R. Battreal, of Battreal Shoe Co.; Thorndike.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. Block, of Block Kohn & Co.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weinbach, of Acme Shoe Specialty Shop; United States.
St. Paul, Minn.—D. B. Thier; United States.
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Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King, of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker.
Buffalo, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer, of G. E. Thing Co.; Lenox.
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Charleston, S. C.—J. E. Paine, of Paine Shoe Co.; Touraine.
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Havana, Cuba—F. Turro; Thorndike.
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Lynchburg, Va.—Otney Dexter, of Geo. D. W. H. Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby, of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode, of Craddock Terry Co.; Lenox.
Manila, P. I.—R. A. McGrath, of United States Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Montgomery, Ala.—Charles I. Levy, of Levy Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Nashville, Tenn.—M. and H. A. Cohen; United States.
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Ponape, Porto Rico—P. Fallana, and R. Bonar; United States.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow, of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. and R. R. Battreal, of Battreal Shoe Co.; Thorndike.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. Block, of Block Kohn & Co.; Essex.
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The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

JAPAN'S GROWING
EXPORT COMMERCESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Dealing with the trade of Japan for the year 1918, in the columns of the Weekly Bulletin, the organ of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, points out that rice was very scarce in Japan last year, and on account of the numerous riots due to the high price of this foodstuff, there was a law passed forbidding its export without special license. As a result, exports were reduced by over 8,000,000 yen as compared with 1917, Hawaii (\$4,167,965 yen), United States (1,681,386), and Canada (1,051,687 yen) being the chief consumers.

It is noted that Japan has greatly increased the export of beans and peas in Canada. In 1916 Canada bought beans and peas to the value of 478,677 yen, which increased to 1,199,539 yen in 1917 and to 2,913,521 yen in 1918.

China is the greatest market for Japanese fish of all kinds. Of the total 17,099,349 yen exported, more than 14,000,000 yen worth was indented to China and Hong Kong, the other markets being the Straits Settlements and Asiatic Russia.

It is pointed out by the commissioner that on account of European countries being engaged chiefly on a war production basis, Japan has practically had the silk trade to herself during the last two years, which accounts for the fact that there was probably a larger increase in the exports of silks than of any other commodity. Foreign buyers, many of whom prior to the war bought in Germany, Italy, and other countries, flocked to Japan to buy silk of all kinds. Japan has been having much success in the manufacture of those very fine silk piece goods which formerly were only to be obtained in Europe, and as a result much new business has been obtained from all quarters. In cotton goods, also, there has been a heavy increase in exports, particularly to China, where Japan has been able to secure a good foundation, due to the fact that British goods have been off the market during the last few years.

Japanese manufacturers have during the last two years begun to export cycles. In 1917 532 cycles were exported, whereas last year 7568 were indented abroad. Whereas there are no bicycles imported now to any extent, there is quite a demand for bicycle accessories, such as chains, spokes, and coaster brakes.

POSSIBLE CHANGE IN
MONTREAL SYSTEMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—That at the next session of the Provincial Legislature a possible change in the mode of administering the city of Montreal might be adopted, and a system might then be put into force which would be agreeable to the citizens of Montreal and which would bring welfare and prosperity to its people, was the feature of an address delivered by Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the province of Quebec, before a great audience in the Monument National. "Montreal is destined to be a colossal city," said the Premier. "Her progress in the past has been phenomenal. I have faith in Montreal, and I believe in it, and I ask you to give the government over which I preside the confidence which you have given in the past, and that will aid us to develop Montreal as well as the whole Province."

"In 1910, the Board of Control was asked for. It was then in vogue on the American continent, and we gave it. Eight years after, in full war time, when things were not good in Montreal, as well as elsewhere in Canada, delegation after delegation came to ask the government to grant a new system and to appoint an administrative commission by the government. Therefore, we gave the city of Montreal a commission that was asked. The commission, which is temporary, realized our aims, and the result is that the debentures of Montreal, which were selling at below par, are, after the creation of the commission, selling at a premium."

LIQUOR POLICY TO BE REVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In view of the Senate's action in refusing to pass the prohibition bill for the Dominion of Canada, the Ontario government will find it necessary to reconsider its whole policy of selling liquor. On this account it is probable that no more sales agents will be appointed elsewhere than where shops are already in operation.

Classified Advertisements

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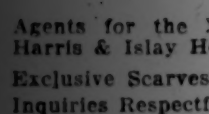
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

NEW AFTER-THE-WAR
PLAY IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.
A "Temporary Gentleman," comedy by H. F. Malby, produced at the Oxford Theater, London. The cast:

Lieut. Walter Hope, R. A. S. C. M. T.
Mrs. Hope (his mother), Miss Helen Green
Miss Hope (his sister), Miss Alice Mansfield
Alice Hope, V. A. D. (his sister), Miss Josephine Middleton
Capt. Arthur McGregor, R. A. S. C. M. T.
Mr. Arthur Vezin
Mr. Jack, Mr. Cecil Warwick
Mrs. Jack, Miss Marie Ramus
Corporal Bob Jack, Mr. C. Paige Lawrence
Sir Herbert Hudson, Mr. H. F. Malby
Kate Hudson, his daughter, Miss Pauline Hugen
Eva (W. A. C.), Miss Helen Green

LONDON, England.—There are, of course, a number of things people have been longing to say during the war, as they imagine it affected themselves. And now that the restraint is practically removed, grievances are being aired all round with more or less disregard for the unusual conditions that produced them. Indeed, many people regard peace not so much as a period for construction and reconstruction, as one for indulging in personal recriminations, in which tact and good taste need no longer be exercised.

Under the cloak of a comedy, in some situations almost a farce, "A Temporary Gentleman," by Mr. H. F. Malby, produced at the Oxford Theater, indulges in some very plain, so-called "home truths," given out by young people who had served their country in one capacity or another. But when you come to examine the wit or wisdom of these complaints, you find the criticism was always for the class next above. Hence, you get the former private, Bob Jack, holding the rank and file mirror up to officers and N. C. O.'s, and the officers up to their immediate superiors, the War Office, or their home employers. Anyway, laugh as one had to at the smart things said, the piece, as a whole, was not calculated to make former service men in the audience more satisfied with things as they are or less resentful of them as they have been.

"Victims" of Discipline

The "ironical cheers and laughter" that greeted some of these sallies showed how thoroughly the sympathies of the thinking are with the "victims" of discipline. It should, however, be conceded before going further that the author scores his point only to draw his moral, and if he wins a cheap laugh here and there, and lightly opens deeper wounds than the general purport of the play warrants, he ends on the right note, bringing his heroes round to a proper estimate of what was purely a temporary condition, to the benefit morally and materially of themselves, in particular, and the community in general.

The title refers to one Walter Hope, a quondam clerk at £75 per annum who, in the one-time War Office panic to obtain officers, quickly gets a commission in the A. S. C. We see him on leave in his mother's humble house in Camden Town. Everything jars upon his now sensitive taste, except his mother's hard work to please him, and in his snobbish he is helped by his sister Alice, a V. A. D., equally uppish and temporarily out of her proper place. The talk between these two and a kindred spirit, Captain McGregor of the R. A. M. C., was an exposition of all the meannesses that mark those military jacks in office who had no higher thought of their calling than the privileges that went with its uniform.

A Common-Sense Mother

Not having a servant in the house, every ring at the door agitates them beyond measure. Who can answer it? And when the taxi arrives to take Walter to the station, the problem of carrying his suitcase down to the gate, in the face of military etiquette, quite baffles them. Common sense is represented by the mother, little Mrs. Hope, who is continually and humorously bringing her boy back to earth with a bump. She has no delusions as to the fleeting nature of Walter's position, or the ultimate effects of vanity. For, in his vanity, Walter engages himself to the romantic little daughter of Sir Herbert Hudson, his late employer; in his vanity he ungraciously accepts a bonus from the latter, and mentally scorns the idea of being reinstated in his old position as clerk; in his vanity he refuses to have anything to do with the cheery family of his own class next door, as their son is only a corporal.

But with the armistice the robes of office come off, and one by one Walter's delusions vanish. (It is a cruel position for a public stage.) The girl won't have him; her outraged father, however, still offers him the same job; and worse still, Bob, from next door, is sympathetic, and garrulously jubilant at his own freedom. It is from him you get what the ranks thought about it all during the war, and some of it is very ugly, and some of it is heroic.

And Then the Armistice

The author suggests in some degree the real agony of slowly dissolving pride. For no job is good enough for Walter. He will not accept the inevitable. His friend of the R. A. M. C., now his brother-in-law, accepts it, though moodily. Some jollification next door rouses, at last, Walter's better nature, and picking out of the grate an offer for a post of commercial traveler, where early salary would be on results, he replies to it, and in the next act we see him prosperous and pushing, and quite able to meet Sir Herbert Hudson on his own ground, when he comes to the brother-in-law's address to seek election for the constituency, even paying him back the bonus and the war allowances, which, it transpires, had been paid out to avoid the excess profits tax. Walter's honorable attention to his mother's maid, who objected to the framed regalia of his officerdom, as "swank," showed that he meant even further to forget he had ever been a temporary gentleman, in his idea of the term.

The best acting came from Miss Alice Mansfield as Mrs. Hope, her quiet, humorous method delighting the house, though turning her later into a peevish, useless woman in prosperity, was not consistent with truth. Mr. Gordon Ash, who tries the Owen Nares touch, had not the steadiness of method to give full justice to the principal part, but he looked like shaping it with further play. The maid of Miss Helen Green, was short, but aptly done, and Miss Josephine Middleton as the sister, and Mr. Arthur Vezin, as Captain McGregor, were quite in the picture. Mr. C. P. Lawrence was breezy as Corporal Bob Jack, while the author, Mr. Malby, as the rather overdrawn figure of "patriotic" profiteering, pleased at least the house. The piece had a most encouraging reception.

PARIS NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The season of Paris is in full swing, notwithstanding the tenseness of the political atmosphere and the rather heavy clouds gathering in the social horizon. Theaters are as full as ever, and several new plays have lately attracted the attention of both critics and public.

At the Comédie Française, Messrs. Sylvain and Jaubert have presented a new tragedy from the perennial theme of Æschylus "Perseus," which has been a boon to so many writers gifted with aspiration, but lacking personal inspiration. Messrs. Sylvain and Jaubert have, however, achieved a very laudable—one might say even remarkable—success; they have faithfully translated the text of Æschylus word for word in very beautiful French, and the magnificence of the text is brilliantly reflected in their translation. Perhaps, also, the actuality that the subject of the play assumed for the spectators, in the light of the past four years, was also responsible for the success of the great classical poem. The interpretation is remarkable, and Louise Sylvain reaches great heights in the part of the sorrowing mother.

At Marigny, under the shade of the great horse-chestnuts, thick laden with their fragrant burden of flowers, the story of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp is modernized by Mr. Rip with all the wit and fancy which this gifted author generally displays. A descendant of Aladdin Pasha, a multi-millionaire, still possesses the Wonderful Lamp, source of the fortune of his family, whilst his old friend Barbizon, a spendthrift and a prodigal, has bought an imitation at a bazaar. The two lamps—the real one and the false, pass from hand to hand during the three following acts. The daughter of Barbizon is loved by Aladdin Pasha, but she has bestowed her young affection upon Paul Landy, her father's secretary. After many indispensable incidents and complications, she succeeds in marrying the man of her choice, and Landy, who has philosophic tendencies, destroys the Wonderful Lamp because he deems that it exerts a malignant influence on all who possess it. In the course of these three acts, there is seen a strike, an eastern festival, a Japanese pantomime, in which Signoret reveals himself as an extraordinary mimic, and a fantastic ballet of monsters. The scenery and costumes are designed by Bakst.

"Napoléonette," at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, from the novel by Gyp (the Countess de Ségur), dramatized by André de Lorde, possesses the peculiarity of being a play which is amusing, honest, and well written—a real play. It has no pretensions, but nevertheless reminds one a little of Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gêne," which is a sufficient compliment! Napoléonette de Sérignan, god-daughter of the Emperor, who is then at St. Helena, was brought up in the midst of the army by her officer father. She donned the uniform of the Lancers, and was wounded at Waterloo. She was afterwards welcomed by her uncle, the Marquis de Sérignan, a high dignitary at the court of Louis XVIII, whom she adores for his kindness. Although Napoléonette horrifies the court by the free and easy ways which she has retained from her military upbringing, the old King has a great affection for her, and she even saves him from a conspiracy of the "Ultras" who wish to depose him in favor of his brother Charles. As Napoléonette is a very ingenious young person, she succeeds in marrying the man she loves, whilst arranging that the man she ought to marry shall wed the girl he loves. André de Lorde, who is called the Prince of Terrors on account of the gruesome spectacles he has often presented at the Grand Guignol Theater, has proved that he can also excel in a plain, ordinary, healthy comedy, devoid of all morbid effects. The play has obtained a real success, and has undoubtedly started on a long and prosperous career. Mr. Numa, as Louis XVIII, gives a good character study, and has succeeded in "creating" a rôle which will remain a date in his artistic career. Mr. Chamerois is an agreeable Marquis, and Jane Dangin sings, dances, and acts with infinite grace and charm, like the true artist she is.

Under John D. Williams' management Norman Trevor is to appear in "Up From Nowhere," a new comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

"Clarence," a comedy written by Booth Tarkington, is to be produced by George C. Tyler in Atlantic City on July 7, with Alfred Lunt in the title rôle.

HAROLD BRIGHOUSE ON
LANCASHIRE PLAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—To the Manchester school of drama the English stage owes much. And now the war has ended and the dramatists are getting back into their old creative stride again it may expect still more. Perhaps the first play which attracted particular attention of "outsiders" to the school was Stanley Houghton's "Hindle Wakes," though, of course, Manchester or rather Lancashire had known and appreciated this author and many others of the same genre long before. Here indeed was a case of Lancashire knowing today what England would know tomorrow. The play England does not yet know the splendid resources of the Manchester drama.

And it seems as things are, at present, that only the arrival of the reper-

superb plays of the Manchester school which will never be seen outside because they are too true to life for anybody but a Lancastrian to understand and appreciate.

"But won't this scheme of extending the repertory theater system throughout the country bring forward all these gems?"

Repertory Aspects

"It may. But admirable as this repertory idea is, and useful as it will be in bringing new works to light, it is, after all, preaching to the converts. The repertory audiences are certainly lovers of the drama, but they are not the whole play-going public."

"What do you think of Mr. John Drinkwater's idea of 'prose' in modern drama?"

"I am absolutely opposed to it and all his theories about the drama. You cannot express modern life in classic prose, despite the success of his 'Abraham Lincoln.' Real drama must be expressed in the speech of the people."

"And what do you think of the con-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Harold Brighouse

tory theater will disclose them to the public. What does the average playgoer know of the tragedies of Allan Monkhouse, his "Mary Broome," or "The Education of Mr. Surridge," plays by Stanley Houghton other than "Hindle Wakes," "The Dear Departed," or "The Younger Generation"? None of the brilliant writers of the "school," however, have sustained its reputation and carried it further afield than Mr. Harold Brighouse.

A Present-Day Leader

In fact, as far as the outside world is concerned, one might say that Houghton went out first into lands afar, and Brighouse followed to prove that the Manchester school was a real solid thing and not a one-man show. And what is this thing that marks the work of its writers as something distinct and to be recognized?

The question was put to Mr. Brighouse himself at his new home, the breezy heights of Parliament Hill, Hampstead, by The Christian Science Monitor's interviewer.

"Character," was the prompt reply. "The Manchester dramatists are not in the strict sense of the term plot-makers or tale-spinners. They start with character and are influenced only incidentally by plot or theatrical situation. In fact they deliberately avoid the cheap theatrical effect. But they insist that their characters shall reveal themselves in dialogue that rings true. Yet the Manchester school are by no means a set of killjoys; on the contrary, I assert that as a whole they are cheerful folk and in the main writers of comedy. But they will not have in their plays puppets saying smart things. If the humor does not arise from the clash of character and situation the 'school' will have none of it."

"And what is the Manchester school exactly?"

"Well, the Manchester school can, strictly speaking, be applied only to plays that are about Lancashire and Lancashire life. Our dramatists, however, claim the freedom to view life in other places, but they cease to belong to the Manchester school when dealing with other subjects. But the life of this busy country is so rich and varied that its revelation through any art is beyond the powers of any one man. However, many men view it from many sides."

The Universal Test

"It is the fact that its plays combine Lancashire characteristics with universal truth that have made them acceptable all over the world. Yet there is still appalling ignorance about modern Lancashire. For instance, when my 'Hobson's Choice' was given at the Apollo, London, a lady asked if Miss Edith Goodall, who was playing 'lead,' was from Lancashire. 'Oh, no,' said the girl in the box office, 'she is really quite English.' And this is not exceptional, but typical."

"The characters in your plays always seem so real, Mr. Brighouse," remarked his visitor, "that I venture to ask if they are genuine personalities. Those in 'Lonesome-Like,' for instance."

"Now I am glad you mentioned that, for it is a particular favorite of mine. Yes, both characters are real. I could show you the old pauper woman today—and the man; but of course in real life they are in no way connected. But to write character you must go and study it in the flesh, not imagine it on paper. I tell you there are some

troveries between the managers and the Actors Association?"

"It just happens," laughed Mr. Brighouse, "that I have today been enrolled as a member of the A. A., so perhaps I might be biased! The authors, however, are supporting them, you know."

"And the commercial managers?"

"Well, one has produced 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' so we can't complain, can we?"

"And your own new plays?"

His New Plays

"As you know, my farce 'Bantam V. C.' which was to have been done here, has gone to America. A London manager has got my latest—a comedy, 'I want to call it 'Demobbed,' but he (who shall be nameless) thinks this title, though expressive, is too frivolous for the particular treatment of the subject—one might almost say, of the victims of demobilization! Both these new plays are not, so to speak, in the home matches of the Lancashire team—and perhaps fore-shadow an intention on their author's part to browse for a while in wider fields. You never know, y'know!"

The story of Mr. Brighouse's one-act "Lonesome-Like," mentioned above, is worth telling. It is a thing of beauty, truth, pathos, and humor. Sam Horrocks, chaffed by his fellow workers because he does not drink "and enjoy life." He is lonesome-like for he misses his dear departed mother's scolding tongue. As he cannot get a wife he gets the notion of inviting old Sarah Ormrod, a neighbor who is about to enter unwillingly the workhouse, to come and live with him. He puts it so clumsily to her that she gets a violent slapping for his pains, which no delights Sam that he becomes eloquent, and over-coming the old dame's reluctance finally carries her off to his cottage.

"Dealing in Futures," a strong "master and men" play, in which the former convinces the latter that he and not the agitator is their true friend; "The Polygon," a satire of municipal life in the provinces; "The Price of Coal," a "pit-head" one-act drama of tragic intensity; "The Doorway," wonderfully poignant, often humorous conversation between a tramp and an old woman sheltering on a bitter night in a riverside quarter of London; these are a few of the best known of Mr. Brighouse's plays, which whether grave or gay show, perhaps by a few careless words, a remarkable insight into the deeper things of life.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"At 9:45," a new melodrama by Owen Davis, is being presented at the Playhouse. The piece is a detective mystery somewhat in the style of "The Thirteenth Chair."

"La Griffe," by Henri Bernstein, is to be presented next season in New York in English under the Shubert management.

"Caesar's Wife," by W. Somerset Maugham, is to be presented in the United States under the Dillingham management.

Edgar Selwyn says he is going on tour again next season in "Pierre of

the Plains," the melodrama he made from Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "Pierre and His People."

"See-Saw," a new comedy by Earl Derr Biggers, with music by Louis Hirsch, is to be staged by Henry W. Savage in Boston in August, with a cast including Charles Brown, Charles Meakins, Rowland Bostone, Miss Kitty Arthur, and Miss Lottie Alter.

A musical comedy is to be made by Harbach and Priml from the Marguerite Clark film play, "George Washington, Jr."

ROBERT EDMOND JONES
ON SCENE MAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"What I am proud of," said Robert Edmond Jones, the scene designer, "is that I am a competent craftsman; and that besides being able to manipulate pencil and brush, I can handle hammer, saw, awl, shears, needle, and all other tools and implements used in stage workrooms."

He was talking at the informal leisure hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Plymouth Theater, the place where John and Lionel Barrymore have been acting in an American version of Benelli's "The Jest," and where he himself has found the principal field for his activity the past season. He and an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor had the house, according to all appearances, to themselves. They were upon the stage, seated in wooden chairs, under the glow of a kind of portable beacon, a device consisting of some electric bulbs and a reflector, fixed at the top of an iron stand, which had been drawn out from the wings the length of its wire tether.

"I pride myself," Mr. Jones reiterated, "on being an artisan. For I know something about every craft that has to do with the preparation of scenery, properties, and costumes, including that of carpenter, wood-carver, metal-worker, shoemaker, tailor, and dressmaker. So you see if any of the people helping me tell me that such and such a thing which is wanted cannot be done, I know that it can be done, by taking the wood, leather, cloth, or whatever it is, out of their hands and doing the job myself."

A Versatile Artisan

"The only part of the scenic problem in which I have to rely on others is the wiring of lights, since the trade of electrician I have never learned. My interest has by no means been confined to drawing and painting. From the day when I originally took up theatrical work, I understood how to join a frame, forge a brace, last a boot, cut a coat, and I don't know what else in the manual line. Had it been otherwise, I should never have got going at all."

Hereupon he told how he entered the profession of scene designing, not so very long since, explaining that he secured his start simply through his knack of doing all sorts of things with his hands, like sawing a board, setting a rivet, pulling a waxed-end, and stitching a seam. "My first production," he noted, "was 'The Dumb Wife,' put on at Wallack's. The producers asked me if I believed I could stage the piece, and I assured them I could. I went at it and made scenery, properties and costumes right out of the raw stuff. I built the whole thing from the ground. I knew no other way, but I did know that way; and I succeeded in the undertaking. Ever since then I have kept right on mastering mechanical points, in order to be ready, when any difficulty might arise, to step in and overcome it."

As the artist talked, he sat in the full shine of the beacon; and from time to time he directed his eyes outward from the stage into the dark space where the audience belonged, as if meditating upon the hopes and fears of the men and women who filled the chairs the night before and of those who would fill them that night.

A Detail of Carving

"Yes," he insisted, "I am a craftsman; and"—turning around in his chair and pointing to the back of the stage—"I'll show you what I mean by that. Look at the sheaf of scenery stacked there against the wall. It is used in the second act of 'The Jest.' The doors leaning on this side of the pile go at the palace entrance. You see the carving on them? But let us go and examine." And he led the way to where the inner rim of the furthest light from the reflector beckoned. "Now what stage carpenter do you think could carve these panels and put into the pattern the Florentine idea which the play we are giving demands? None, you may be pretty certain. I took the chisel and made the carvings myself, without anybody's help. They are but a detail, to be sure; but I regard them as an important one in our Italian play."

Resuming his chair, the artist forgot the past and present of his theatrical experience for the future. "I was lately wishing," he mused, "that I might become grown up in the work which I began four or five years ago. But when I came to think about it, I realized that another generation of scene designers is now with us, and that I can count myself the dean, or something like that, of the new stage movement in the United States. But why talk of movements? People appear and introduce ideas; that is all we need to say. These ideas—and again he looked out into the shadows of the orchestra and the foyer—"find their way into the theater as the immediate"—rising from his chair and walking to the stage rim—"almost instantaneous"—smiling toward one of the aisles—"reflection of public taste."

Whereat he greeted some one who that moment broke into the inner edge of the stream of light, and who could

be said to symbolize those ideas which find their way into the theater as the immediate reflection of public taste. The symbol was dressed in gray, of a tone that half contrasted with the darkness and half blended into it. And as for cut of frock and comeliness of figure—well here stood a New York actress.

The Tilt of a Hat

"This is the tilt you ought to give your hat," said he, indicating by pantomime what he meant.

"For the Plymouth Theater, yes," she replied. "But I have just been to see a motion picture manager, to get an engagement with him; so I am wearing my hat at a cinematographic slant. If I come here some day looking for a contract, I will put it on a better way."

A few minutes later, broadening out on his theme, he said: "How much is in store for the theater? Here can be pictured all the kaleidoscopic effects of our swiftly moving modern life. Here can be illustrated all varieties of experience, with the stage frame binding them into unity. Some of our possibilities were indicated right in this house the past season, when the 10 scenes of Tolstoy's 'Redemption,' with John Barrymore, were put on. What ideas have we not room for here! Take the thing called futurism in art. The stage is just the place for it. Let painters who want to make pictures with gold rings pasted on them intrust their experiments to the theater. Let musicians who want to make queer poundings come here. They will find just the hospitality they are hoping for."

Illusion as the End

"People today go through an amazing amount of change, compared to what they went through in Sheridan's time, for example. And a play ought, according to my way of thinking, even a play in the strict dramatic model of 'The Jest,' to represent a feeling of change. In the Plymouth production you saw the hero, Giannetto, assume changes of color in his dress, while keeping the same outline, from scene to scene; and you saw the lights take on alterations of color, from warm to cool, as the action developed."

"Now for my part, I would like to have matters like these worked out without anybody knowing about them. Above all things, I do not want the audience to think about me. I want the audience to forget, if possible, that it is in a theater. I don't want it to know with its eyes what is shown in the way of scenery, properties, and costumes. On the contrary, I want it to be captivated with beauty, to lose thought of what I have done and to watch the acting. Oh, it is so easy for a scene designer to do something that will be called stunning! So easy for him to make the audience go away talking about him!"

"I tell you that the man who cultivates a mere artistic notion, making it an object in itself, like the simplicity notion, or the stylistic notion, is hunting after foolishness. The question is, whether what he does is burning, intense and alive to him. If it is, then it satisfies. Manner? Let me assure you that manner, as a thing gone after for its own sake, doesn't amount to a hoot."

"But whatever happens, take the person out of consideration. The person has no place in the art which we are discussing. We present something to the public, we spread it before them, and there it is. Or, as I have often liked to think, we make something that is like a seashell, and we say: 'Hold it up to your ear and listen.'"

CHINESE TROUPE
ACTS IN TOKYO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—Recently Japan has been visited by numerous artists, musicians, painters, and actors—of foreign countries. Most of them have come from Russia to seek a refuge, and not a few crossed the Pacific Ocean to show their attainments and seek new places to work. Whatever their own private purpose or interest may have been in coming, they all have brought some contributions, consciously or unconsciously, to the development of our artistic world. The public here was given rare chances to see and hear many things that were new. The management of the Imperial Theater of Tokyo is to be congratulated upon its success in availing itself of every opportunity of presenting these worthy sojourning artists to the community. One effort in this line at the Imperial was the bringing to Tokyo of May Lun Fang, a popular actor of China, and his troupe. Short acting sketches were inserted between Japanese plays and proved to be of great interest, drawing full houses during the run.

At the conclusion of his engagement at the Imperial Theater, the Chinese actor said that he had always placed a greater stress, while on the stage, on what the audience heard than on what it saw. This is the customary view in his country. But the Japanese strongly visualized acting had given him a new stimulus, suggesting much improvement in his art. He confessed that the Chinese acting was too far removed from the actual life of the people to create any intense interest, and expressed his admiration for the advanced dramatic art of both the old and new schools of acting in Japan. The program at the Imperial was varied. Besides an act by the Chinese troupe, there was a historical drama called "Honor, Nijo-shiko." In two acts, "A May Morning" in one act, depicting the mental state of young men of the present Japan; "Curse," a Japanese interpretation of an old Arabian story; and a one-act musical dance, "Musume-Jishi" ("Maiden Lions"), playing among peonies, the king of flowers. To the Japanese mind peonies and lions are as inseparable artistically as plum blossoms and uguisu (bush warbler), and bamboo and tiger.

"HE AND SHE" IS
AGAIN REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert present "He and She," a play by Rachel Crothers; evening of June 23, 1919, at the Belasco Theater, Washington, District of Columbia. The cast:

Keith McKenzie.....Saxon Kling
Tom Herford.....Cyril Keightley
Ann Herford.....Rachel Crothers
Daisy Herford.....Margaret Vivian Johnson
Millicent.....Faire Binney
Ruth Creel.....Ethel Cozens
Dr. Remington.....Albert Brunsen

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At least three times, now, "He and She" has come to the stage. In 1911 the piece was tried out in the smaller cities with Miss Emma Dunn as the sculptress who finds that her absorption in art has roused the resentment of her husband and has cut dangerously into the time a mother should rightfully give to her young daughter. The following year Miss Viola Allen appeared in the drama, which was renamed "The Herfords." Miss Allen, herself, because of her long activity in romantic plays seemed ill at ease in Miss Crothers' realistic little play, and acted it with such little success that the piece was not taken into New York. Now, under the original title, "He and She," presumably it will go to Broadway, and with the author in one of the two leading rôles. Some persons have expressed surprise at Miss Crothers' venture in a new field of acting, but the simple fact is that she played for two or three seasons in the companies of Felix Morris and Mme. Rhea before she decided to make a profession of playwrighting.

Husband and Wife

In Miss Crothers' play "He" is Tom Herford, a sculptor of ability, considered certain of success in a competition to determine the producer of a frieze for an important new building. "She," his wife, works daily beside him in their model studio-home, under his guidance attaining ability next only to his. Two long hours are devoted to showing the danger to the family when the woman deserts the needle (and possibly the cookstove) for work which the man may do. A rather long dialogue in the first act reveals the lesson which presumably is the play's excuse. When Ann Herford enters the competition against her husband, it is rather too obvious to the audience that she is destined to defeat him and that their domestic relations are to become strained.

Nearly all of the second act is devoted to the long wait for news of the result of the competition. The author fortunately finds time for a dressmaking scene in which one sees that a woman with a profession may become as excited as a woman without one over the fit of a gown. This is a worth-while bit of humor.

Their Neglected Daughter

After his wife wins the competition over his own efforts, Tom Herford finds she has become too interested in her work to sacrifice it in order to give sufficient attention to their 17-year-old daughter, Millicent. The daughter herself appears, having run away from her teachers, and is determined to marry the driver of the boarding-school motor. In the scene in which the mother listens to the story of her daughter's love affair, Miss Crothers does the best piece of acting in the play, and the curtain drops as mother love triumphs over the artist in Ann Herford, and she determines to devote herself to winning Millicent away from her undesirable suitors.

There is sometimes in evidence an artist-student of Herford's, Kenneth McKenzie, suitor to Ruth Creel, a magazine writer. McKenzie is looking for a wife who can sew buttons on coats, while his fiancée cannot be torn from the magazine office. Dr. Remington, well portrayed by Albert Brunsen as Ann's common-sense father, calls McKenzie's attention to Daisy, Tom's home-loving sister.

To popularize his peculiar play more distinguished acting will be needed than that provided by the present cast. Cyril Keightley is a fairly satisfactory artist though he does not take full advantage of even the few emotional opportunities that his rôle affords. Miss Faire Binney, as Millicent, looks like a boarding-school girl, and sometimes acts like one.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK

The Wonder Play

A. H. Woods Presents

LOUIS
MANN

"Friendly Enemies"

THE NATION'S PLAY

HUDSON

Theatre, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:15, Mat. 2:30
Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Cohan & Harris

Theatre West
42 St. Evs. 8:15
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The Royal Vagabond

A COHORIZED OPERA COMIQUE
SMITH & GOLDEN'S N. Y. SUCCESS

3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St.
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Theatre, 45th St.
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The Better Ole

with Mr. and Mrs. Cohan

THE HOME FORUM

A Leisurely, Cheery People

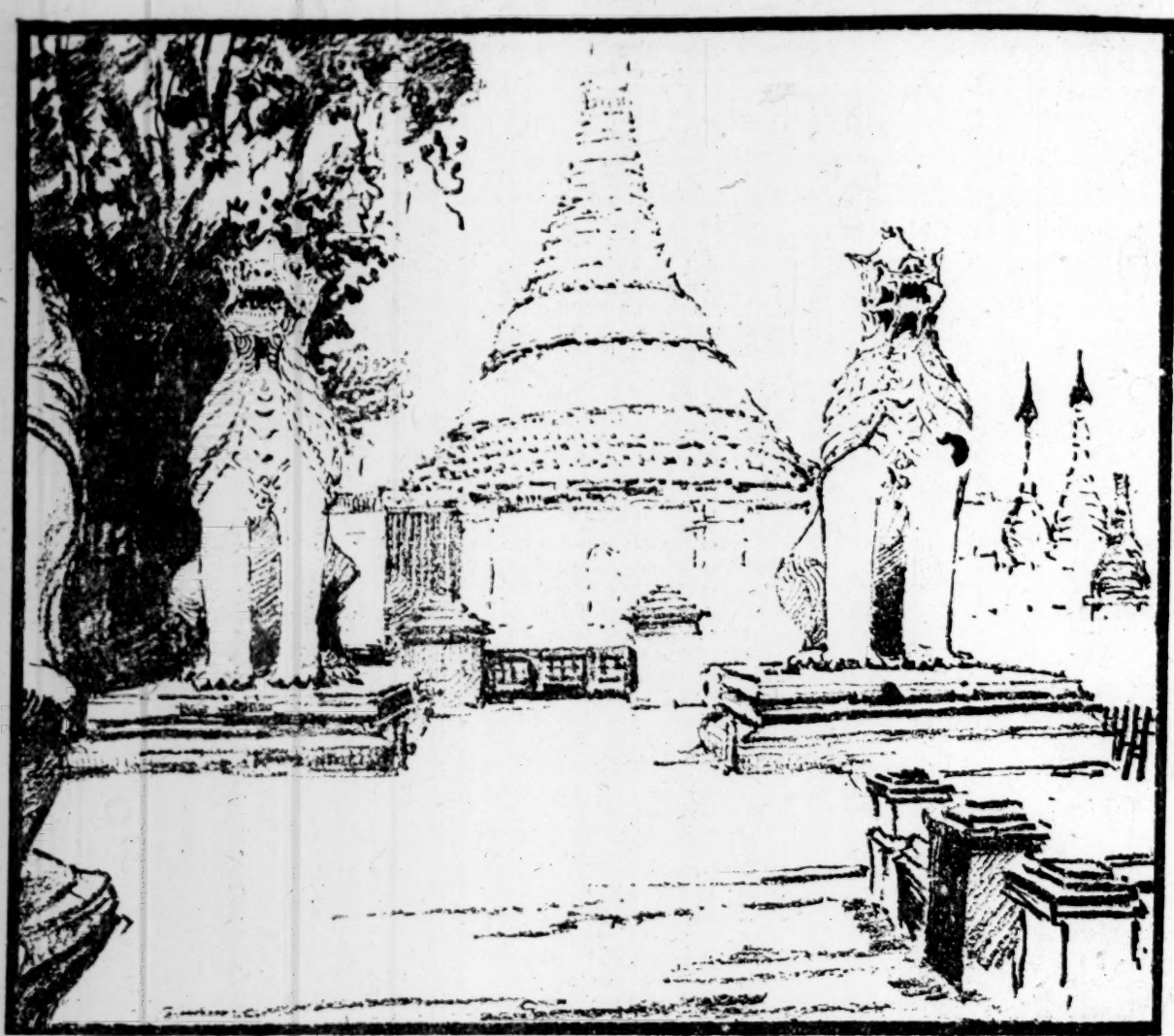
In his introduction to "English Folk Songs from the Southern Appalachians," by Olive Dame Campbell and Cecil J. Sharp, Mr. Sharp writes of the American southern mountaineers as he found them in his travels.

"Our usual procedure was to stay at one or other of the Presbyterian Missionary Settlements and to make it our center for a week or ten days while we visited the singers who lived within a walking radius. In this way we successively visited White Rock, Allandale, Alleghany, and Carmen, Big Laurel and Hot Springs, in North Carolina, and thus succeeded in exploring the major portion of what is known as the Laurel Country. Afterward we spent ten days at Rocky Fork, Tennessee, a similar period at Charlottesville, Virginia."

"The present inhabitants of the Laurel Country are the direct descendants of the original settlers who were emigrants from England and, I suspect, the lowlands of Scotland. I was able to ascertain with some degree of certainty that the settlement of this particular section began about three or four generations ago, i. e., in the latter part of the eighteenth century or early years of the nineteenth. How many years prior to this the original emigration from England had taken place, I am unable to say; but it is fairly safe, I think, to conclude that the present-day residents of this section of the mountains are the descendants of those who left the shores of Britain some time in the eighteenth century."

"The region is from its inaccessibility a very secluded one. There are but few roads—most of them little better than mountain tracks—and practically no railroads. Indeed, so remote and shut off from outside influence were, until quite recently, these sequestered mountain valleys that the inhabitants have for a hundred years or more been completely isolated and cut off from all traffic with the rest of the world. Their speech is English, not American, and, from the number of expressions they use which have long been obsolete elsewhere, and the old-fashioned way in which they pronounce many of their words, it is clear that they are talking the language of a past day, though exactly of what period I am not competent to decide. One peculiarity is perhaps worth noting, namely, the pronunciation of the impersonal pronoun with an aspirate—"hit"—a practice that seems to be universal.

"Economically they are independent. As there are practically no available markets, little or no surplus produce is grown, each family extracting from its holding just what is needed to support life, and no more. They have



The Arakan Pagoda

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At the Entrance, Two Great Leoglyphs

The Arakan Pagoda at Mandalay is to the lower part of the province. It is a center of attraction for Burmese all through the country, who would otherwise be content never to leave their homes, or see anything of the world, and on holidays and holidays both are thronged with worshippers and sightseers. The Arakan Pagoda is especially noteworthy on account of the great seated figure of Buddha to which it owes its importance in the eyes of the Burman. This colossal statue, which is twelve feet in height, is said to have been brought from Akyah over trackless mountains and set up at Amarapura some two miles from Mandalay, by one of the kings at Burmah.

At the entrance to the pagoda stand two great leoglyphs, guarding the gateway; within, in the dim and somewhat heavily scented atmosphere of the principal shrine, the people press forward to gaze at the great brass figure with pieces of gold leaf, so that now only the face is seen to be of brass, the rest of the body being completely incased with gold. A crowd made up of Burmese is probably one of the most picturesque in the world; the brilliantly colored silks, so charming when worn by natives, so impossible for European wear, give the impression of a show of gorgeous anemones, so numerous are the tones of purple, amethyst, pink and saffron, and these are set off by the pure white of the cotton jackets worn over the silken "paso" or "lamein" by men and women alike.

Around the chief shrine, which is covered by a seven-roofed "pyathat," are countless lesser ones; indeed the whole area is so covered with shrines, zeyats, and the like, that it is difficult to get any comprehensive view of the pagoda as a whole—bazaars and stalls fill up any available space, for almost anything may be bought there from cakes or rice with which to feed the turtles in the pagoda tank, to jointed wooden tigers and monkeys, brilliantly colored and cleverly worked by strings. Certainly the Arakan Pagoda is a sight not to be missed by the traveler, particularly when some special occasion has drawn a throng of Burmese and Shans to the great temple.

"A few of those we met were able to read and write, but the majority were illiterate. They are, however, good talkers, using an abundant vocabulary, and often picturesquely. Although uneducated, in the sense in which that term is usually understood, they possess that elemental wisdom, abundant knowledge and intuitive understanding which those only who live in constant touch with nature and face to face with reality seem to be able to acquire. It is to be hoped that the schools which are beginning to be established in some districts, chiefly in the vicinity of the missionary settlements, will succeed in giving them what they lack without infecting their ideals, or depriving them of the charm of manner and the many engaging qualities which so happily distinguish them."

Bryant

His last word, as his first, was Liberty!

His last word, as his first, for Truth Struck to the heart of age and youth:

He sought it everywhere In the loud city, forest, sea, and air: He bowed to wisdom other than his own.

To wisdom and to law, Concealed or dimly shown In all he knew not, all he knew and saw.

Trusting the Present, tolerant of the Past, Firm-faithed in what shall come When the vain noises of these days are dumb; And his first word was noble as his last!

—Bayard Taylor.

capacity for estimating the greatness of Elizabeth. It is not to closest penmen that we are to look for guidance in such a case; for men of that order being keen in style, poor in judgment, and partial in feeling, are no faithful witnesses as to the real passages of business. It is for ministers and great officers to judge of these things, and those who have handled the helm of government and been acquainted with the difficulties and mysteries of state who have handled the helm of government is to be found in the words of her contemporary, the great Henry—"She was my other self"; and of a greater still in the next generation—Queen Elizabeth of famous memory; we need not be ashamed to call her so." (Carlyle.)

The Parula

Far within the gloomy forest Stand the prophets of the swampland. Tall are they, with storm-blanch'd foreheads. High they lift their heads toward heaven. In the night their feet are lighted By earth's phosphorescent torches.

Just as childhood romps and frolics Heedless of complaining grandfathers. So around these swampland prophets, While they groan and foretell tempests, Dainty birds in summer hover. In the moss-hung limbs they gather. Rainbow-tinted, quick-winged warblers, Heedless, joyous, evanescent.

In the trailing beards of gray moss, Dainty hammock nests they tangle. Weave them of the long gray fibers, Line them with the softest meshes, Leave within them precious treasures, Tiny eggs, with rarest markings. Tender, unprotected nestlings.

When the sunlight greets the morning, Safely swing the tiny hammocks, And the early-cold parulas, Plying through the dripping forests, Sing aloud their joyous message. "Nest we where no owl can find us, Nest we where no hawk can see us, Nest we where no jay can rob us, Nest we where no feet can reach us."

But the prophets still will murmur, Day and night until the winter, Night and day, until the summer, On the folly of the warblers, On the dangers of the swampland.

—Frank Bolles.

A Poem in Prose

It is the last day in July; for a thousand years on every side lies Russia—home.

The whole sky is a shadowless blue; one little cloud only floats upon it and melts away. A windless, sultry calm; the air like warm milk. The larks trill, the doves coo, the swallows sweep by with their swift and noiseless flight; the horses neigh and crop the grass; the dogs stand about, gently wagging their tails, but not barking.

There is a mingled smell of smoke, hay, tar, and leather.

The hemp is ripe, and gives forth its penetrating but pleasant odor. In a deep, gently sloping ravine grow rows of thick-topped, weather-beaten, willows. Below them flows a brook; in its bed the stones quiver beneath the rippling surface of the water. In the distance, where earth and sky join, is to be seen the blue line of a broad river.

On one side of the ravine are a number of neat little barns and storehouses, their doors all carefully closed; on the other side, half a dozen peasants' huts built of fir logs and boards. Every roof is surmounted by a bird-house on the top of a tall pole; on the gables are the horses' heads with stiff manes. The rough panes of glass shimmer with all the colors of the rainbow. On the window shutters are vases of flowers painted in a very primitive fashion. Before the houses stand heavy benches, with here and there a cat curled up in a ball, with pointed and transparent ears; behind the high threshold is the cool dark interior.—I. Tourgueneff.

Near Quarters

A miry lane led us up from Quarters with its church and bickering windmill. The hinds were trudging homeward from the fields. A brisk little old woman passed us by. She was seated across on donkey between a pair of glittering milk pails; and, as she went, she kicked jauntily with her heels upon the donkey's side, and scattered shrill remarks among the wayfarers. Our conductor soon led us out of the lane and across country. The sun had gone down but the west in front of us was one lake of level gold. The path wandered awhile in the open, and then passed under a trellis like a bowyer's workshop, longed. On either hand were shadowy orchards; cottages lay low among the leaves and sent their smoke to heaven; every here and there, in an opening, appeared the great gold face of the west.—R. L. Stevenson.

Night-Blooming Cereus

Flowers shall unfurl to the sun Nature's law is; but this one, Best and purest of them all, Opens when the shadows fall.

In the deepest, darkest night Then it blooms to gladden sight, Breathing out upon the air Sweetest incense, like a prayer.

—Jennie Bingham.

By Quotation

The wisdom of the wise and the experience of the ages may be preserved by quotation.—Disraeli.

The Government of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAD humanity sufficiently understood the nature of divine Love to assimilate and reflect it, demonstration would long ago have superseded any need of definition; but the human sense, separated by its fears and limitations from the conscious, present realization of divine Love, has persisted in inserting an unwarranted element of futurity into the Scriptural declaration that "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." Nevertheless, the gracious effect produced in consciousness by the activity of divine Love, or Principle, inclines a man to delight in good. Principle produces its likeness, and the idea reflects its origin, or, to use John's phrasing of this scientific relation, "We love him, because he first loved us." Since the idea reflects its Principle in every characteristic, the idea must also necessarily radiate love impartially and universally; then love surely exists and is active between all the ideas of Principle as certainly as it exists between Principle and each individual idea. The problem of brotherly love, over which humanity so stubbornly stumbles, is thus explained. This was surely what the beloved disciple realized when he gave it as a law of Love, "That he who loveth God loveth his brother also."

If God is acknowledged as the only creator, it must inevitably be admitted that His creation is a universe of spiritual ideas, and that its government rests in divine Science, or Truth. This is not merely a transcendental theory. It is a fact that can be realized and demonstrated, when men are guided by spiritual sense, and the only reason it has seemed fanciful and unreal to humanity is because, dulled by material sense, men have believed that they live in a world of matter, that they are controlled by many minds, that government is therefore anything but uniformly good and permanent; and the expression of this belief is found in discordant experience. It is not necessary to wait for a material world to be wiped out before beginning to realize the government of divine Love. At any moment, anywhere, a man is free to turn from his material sense of the universe and man, and let spiritual sense direct him. Spiritual sense reflects Principle and is therefore responsive to divine Love, and it is just this responsiveness to spiritual actuality that proves the omnipotence of divine Love; for the moment spiritual belief begins to supersede materiality, the discordant expression of material belief begins to disappear, for the simple reason that the harmony of divine reality naturally becomes pre-eminent, as consciousness is responsive to Love. This is doubtless what Mrs. Eddy means where she writes, on page 189 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "The government of divine Love derives its omnipotence from the love it creates in the heart of man; for love is allegiant, and there is no loyalty apart from love."

When the lawyer, from among the Pharisees, came to Jesus the Christ, tempting him with the question concerning the great commandment, Jesus covered the whole subject of law with the two commands to love God and to love man, as God's idea. Jesus understood, however, what the Pharisees were unable to discern, that man, who is to be loved as brother, is spiritual and not material. It was just this ability scientifically to behold the spiritual man instead of the mortal, limited, discordant counterfeit, that gave to Jesus the power, unaccountable to the materialists, to heal the sick. Now, it is easily conceivable that if the spiritual vision of man, governed by divine Love, confers the power to overcome disease, it can also destroy all false sense of discord in every other department of human experience in the proportion that divine Love is perceived and responded to individually and collectively.

Jesus the Christ explained his superiority to false control, when he declared to his disciples, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." He was not responsive to the false laws and beliefs of mortals, nor did he in any infirmity feel the effects of those beliefs. He understood that evil has no power in itself, that its only seeming authority is the belief that mortals repose in it. He therefore proved that the consciousness which gives no response to evil cannot be controlled by it, or, to phrase this fact affirmatively, only the consciousness which understands the allness of God and responds to divine Love can comprehend and demonstrate the omnipotence of Love's government. "God is All," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 208 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "and by virtue of this nature and allness He is cognizant only of good. Like a legislative bill that governs millions of mortals whom the legislators know not, the universal law of God has no knowledge of evil, and enters unconsciously the human heart and governs it."

So, it is through the individual attainment of spirituality that divine Love comes literally to govern a man in all his thoughts, purposes, and conduct. This also brings to him the assurance of divine protection against dangers of every sort. Daniel's sense of security in the lions' den was due to his understanding of and his responsiveness to Love's government of all true ideas. He was able to discern the harmless, real nature of the lions because he had first known that individual man, as the idea of divine Love, is not subject to or controlled by the animality of envy, rivalry, ambition and hate. In just the proportion that a man becomes conscious of the supremacy of Spirit and spiritual law, and reflects divine Principle in his every thought, he escapes from the effects of false belief and experiences the harmony of Love's government. Of the effect upon humanity of the spiritual perception of and response to divine government, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Divine Love reforms, regenerates, giving to human weakness strength, serving as admonition, instruction, and governing all that really is. Divine Love is the nomenclature and phenomenon, the Principle and practice of divine metaphysics. Love talked and not lived is a poor shift for the weak and worldly. Love lived in a court or cot is God exemplified, governing governments, industries, human rights, liberty, life." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 287.)

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"The Faery Queen"

As a work of art, "The Faery Queen" at once astonishes us by the wonderful fertility and richness of the writer's invention and imagination, by the facility with which he finds or makes language for his needs, and above all, by the singular music and sweetness of his verse. The main theme seldom varies: it is a noble knight, fighting, overcoming, tempted, delivered; or a beautiful lady plotted against, distressed, rescued. The poet's affluence of fancy and speech gives a new turn and color to each adventure. But besides that, under these conditions there must be monotony, the poet's art, admirable as it is, gives room for objections. . . . There was looseness and carelessness, partly belonging to his age, partly his own. In the use of materials, nothing comes amiss to him. He had no scruples as a copyist. He took without ceremony any piece of old metal—word, story, or image—which came to his hand, and threw it into the melting-pot of his imagination, to come out fused with his own materials, often transformed, but often unchanged. The effect was sometimes happy, but not always so.—Church.

Butterflies

The gold barred butterflies to and fro And over the waterside wandered and wove, As heedless and idle as clouds that rove And drift by the peaks of perpetual snow.

—Joaquin Miller.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Victory of Principle

AT MIDNIGHT last night the United States of America drew on its Seven League Boots of Progress, and took a colossal stride up the road which leads heavenwards. The Congress which passed the great Prohibition ordinance, an ordinance destined to rank with Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, can hardly know, at such close quarters, how momentous and how far-reaching was their conduct. Yet, as the years go by, and as the act begins to stand out in a clearer light and in a truer perspective, the grandeur of its full significance will be seen. The Barons who forced John to affix his seal to the Great Charter build better than they knew, but they thought little of the serf, bound to the soil, reaping, digging, sowing, from year's end to year's end, with no more freedom than if the iron collar of the Roman were round his neck. The men who set their names to the Declaration of Independence acted nobly and splendidly like many others before them; not to stray from the annals of their own ancestors, like Wyclif at Oxford, like Eliot at Westminster, like Cromwell at St. Ives.

The Prohibition legislation in the United States is in a way on all fours with, and yet in a way different from all this. For the first time a Nation has been seen passing a self-denying ordinance upon its own appetites and passions. For the first time, for the sake of futurity, no less than of today, a whole country has set the seal of abstinence from self-indulgence and evil upon itself. Such a Nation may have, of course, its faults. The lust of the flesh is not conquered in a day. None the less the Nation has taken a tremendous step up the steep and narrow road that leads to Principle, and the world may well ask, What will it all mean, not only to the Nation, but to mankind? To answer the question, up to a certain point, it is not necessary to be a prophet, at all events as prophets are generally regarded. It is only necessary to have a dim perception of spiritual law as expressed in cause and effect. Then the vision seen in a glass darkly may begin to clear, and that which a man may know when he sees face to face, become immediately at least partially deducible.

Shakespeare made one of his few mistakes when he declared that the evil which a man does lives after him; the good being oft-times lost. Why, good is positive, indestructible, the reflection of Principle itself! It is the evil, good's negation, which, being a mere lie about Principle, is doomed to destruction. Any person who can understand this can see what the ultimate effect of Prohibition must be to the country which accepts it; and, therefore, how bitter, how unscrupulous, how unrestrained the opposition is bound to be. Everything that pivots on sensuality is consciously alarmed, for it knows that its existence is threatened. The prohibitionist need not imagine, then, that the battle with the world's appetites is at an end. He knows, as he turns his eyes inward upon his own consciousness, that this is not so. The great red dragon is wallowing in rage and desperation, but, like the wounded whale, it can still lash fiercely with its tail.

Still, as the last of the servants of Bacchus returned, early this morning, from celebrating the obsequies of the great twin brethren, he must have been conscious that something he did not quite understand had happened in the night. He was going home, so far as the United States was concerned, in a new world, a world in which the beacon of temptation had been quenched in the windows of the saloon, and the stagger of the drunken man changed into the alert step of sobriety. It surely does not need a prophet to explain what exactly this means. Only the very commonest knowledge of Principle as it is expressed in the multiplication table is necessary for this. He that eats pudding, says an old and somewhat rude proverb, thinks pudding. The aphorism is, of course, not an attack on pudding qua pudding though it is somewhat crudely expressed. It means that the pudding mentality sees the world from a stomachic point of view. This is why an earlier age, in England, nicknamed the buffoon a jack-pudding, just as in France they called him a *jean-potage*, or, in Germany, a *Hans Wurst*.

The international consequences of the step which the United States has just taken can as yet hardly be calculated. Up to now nations have only too frequently looked to wars to secure their markets. The merchants of London declared in a celebrated epitaph that Pitt had shown how commerce could be made to thrive on war; and one of the great objects of Germany in forcing Armageddon upon an unwilling world was to secure the raw material and the labor of Africa, and to extend her concessions in Asia Minor. The United States has changed all this in a night. What the non-prohibition nations will have to face in the immediate future is something from the point of view of commercial competition more tremendous than the effects of the greatest war ever fought, it is the unfettered energy of a sober Nation. What this means has been often hinted at, often theoretically examined, but it is now to be reduced to practical demonstration. Crime will unquestionably diminish for the reason which will extend commerce. And it will rapidly be seen how alcohol has been the principal brake upon the wheels of energy, and how when that brake is taken off the wheels of energy will begin to whirl. Then will be seen what the output of a nation's labor can really amount to.

But this is not all. An enormously rich and powerful Nation can not take such a step without its influence being felt completely round the world. A day or two ago Sir Robert Borden persuaded the Canadian Parliament to keep in force the Prohibition legislation for the Dominion for a year after the signing of the Peace Treaty. Does anybody suppose that the example south of the St. Lawrence is going to be without any effect upon the ultimate decision of the eldest of the Dominions? Does anybody imagine that as the United States of

America girds itself up to show what can be done by a Nation which has voluntarily curbed its appetites, the whole English-speaking race will not be affected by it? The people of the British Isles value personal freedom, probably, more than they value anything else in the world. But they are going to see in the great western Republic such an example of personal freedom as has never been dreamed of by any people fettered by the curse of drink. What personal freedom is to be enjoyed by a man who finds himself so much the slave of an appetite that he can not deny it, even in the interests of his country and of humanity? Even those, however, who are unwilling to accept Prohibition on altruistic grounds, will be driven to accept it in their own self interest, when they see in the practice of over a hundred millions of people what many employers in the United States have seen in practice in individual works and businesses.

The writer of Proverbs knew of what he was writing when he said: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

India

WITH western and northern India steadily returning to the normal, as far as public feeling and loyalty are concerned, it is possible to obtain a much clearer appreciation of the recent unrest and its causes than was to be had a few weeks ago. The latest dispatches from Calcutta show that, for months past, a most virulent campaign of misrepresentation as to the government's intentions under the so-called Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act has been carried on, especially in the Punjab. Large numbers of Sadhus, or holy men, for the most part simply anarchist agents, have been noticed going from village to village spreading the wildest stories amongst a peculiarly credulous people. That the police and local authorities were to have absolutely unfettered powers conferred upon them; that no meeting of any kind, whether religious or political, would be tolerated; that if two or three people were seen talking together they would be at once arrested; that the government intended to commandeer the whole of the crops, and, generally speaking, was determined to adopt a system of the most ruthless repression; these were some of the stories which found circulation and credence everywhere.

The government dealt with the matter, once the explosion had actually occurred, with promptness and decision. The most stringent control was imposed in all directions. Thus in Lahore, which was one of the chief storm centers, all Indians were obliged to keep to their houses between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. No Indian was allowed to ride a bicycle or drive a motor car without a permit. All arms were confiscated, and suspects were obliged to report themselves to the police as often as four times a day, whilst many arrests were made. The government, in fact, set out to show that it was able and determined to preserve order, and it succeeded in doing so. This, however, is by no means all there is to the matter. The latest information on the subject shows quite clearly that the authorities had been aware, for many months previous to the outbreak, that this propaganda was being carried on. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, in the course of his farewell speech, practically intimated as much, and, whilst all the necessary military and police precautions were taken, no attempt appears to have been made to counteract the movement with a propaganda setting forth the facts of the case.

This, indeed, would seem to be one of the lessons to be learned from the whole incident. The great mass of the Indian people are largely at the mercy of the revolutionary propagandist, and, until quite recently, all the efforts of the authorities were directed to suppressing such propaganda rather than counteracting it. It is to be suspected that, in the matter of finding ways and means of "getting his papers through," the Indian *vakil*, or lawyer, is more than a match for the representatives of the law, but his designs might be frustrated by the simple process of wholesale exposure and a widespread propaganda of education. In these circumstances it is welcome to find that the authorities are awakening to the value of such a policy, and are seeking, by the issuance of brief statements aiming at a popular presentation of the facts, to cut at the root of the trouble, and thus secure permanence for the present regained tranquillity.

A Nation's Distinguished Guest

THE government and people of the United States, without reserve, have extended, and are continuing daily to manifest, a most cordial welcome to their guest, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of the Republic of Brazil. The opportunity to extend an invitation, when it was learned that it was possible for Dr. Pessoa to arrange his itinerary to include a visit to Washington and the chief cities of the United States, was a welcome opportunity, which has lost nothing in realization, chiefly, no doubt, because of the sincere appreciation expressed by the guest himself of the opportunity to accept. It must be, it would seem, that the President-elect of the great southern Republic has, by his urbanity, his sincerity, his statesmanlike trend of thought, and his accurate knowledge of world affairs, to say nothing of his assurances of friendship, won the genuine esteem and admiration of the people whose guest he is. A jurist and former Senator, a man of broad education and versed in the affairs of statecraft, he speaks as the accredited representative of the government and people over whose political destinies he has been chosen to preside as Chief Executive. Speaking thus, as in his recent address at the national capital, Dr. Pessoa reiterates, though he says there is no need of so doing, the friendship of Brazil for the United States, a friendship which he declares has been consecrated by international history, and recognized and heralded in every continent. Explaining this bond, Dr. Pessoa said: "It resulted from moral, intellectual, and political ties, from identical feelings of dignity and independence, which are a characteristic trait of our two peoples; from the same tendencies in the advancement of law and other domains of intelligence; from the same ideals of liberty

and justice in our home life, and the same elevation of mind and disinterest in our international relations."

Scarcely any tribute to national standards, from one who speaks with sincerity and knowledge, could be more genuinely cherished by any free and progressive people. By this declaration alone the distinguished Brazilian has made the people of the United States his debtor. But he has, no doubt, done more. He has probably instilled into the hearts of those who have heard or read his words a determination to see to it that no false call of opportunism, selfishness, or discontent shall ever serve to lower this high standard of idealism. With that bond of international friendship cementing the affections and ambitions of the peoples of all nations, there could have been no call to such a war as that through which the world has recently passed. Dr. Pessoa speaks of "disinterest in international relations." By this he does not mean, as is unmistakably apparent, lack of interest. He means, of course, unselfishness, and that, now or later, must be the attitude of all nations, one toward another. The peoples of all nations, moreover, must come to a realization, as he says the people of Brazil have, that this attitude, when its existence has been proved, and when it is relied upon, is a safeguard, firm and impregnable.

The existence of this bond of friendship between the peoples of Brazil and the United States has been long known and recognized, Dr. Pessoa truly says. The visit of Dom Pedro II, the last of the Portuguese rulers of Brazil under the Empire, who came to the United States as the Nation's guest in the seventies, was the result of the cordial relations which existed even then between the two peoples. Other notable visits have been paid, both by Brazilians to the United States, and by distinguished Americans to Brazil. Indeed, it was to return the courtesy of the official visit of Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, to Brazil, that Dr. Lauro Muller, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, came to the United States in 1913 as the Nation's guest. Dr. Muller again visited the United States in 1916, when he came as a delegate to the Pan-American Financial Congress.

By former interchanges, then, as well as by the opportunities presented by the present occasion, it has been the good fortune of the peoples of these nations to keep somewhat closely in touch with those important international affairs and undertakings in which they are most interested and most deeply concerned. Thus it is not strange that, both being actuated by unselfish motives, a friendship, long established, has progressed and become more firmly cemented. It is doubtful if the President-elect of Brazil is in the United States because of any feeling, anywhere, that there is particular need of strengthening the existing bonds of fellowship; but it can be said that from his visit there will surely result a renewal and a cordial indorsement of these bonds of friendship and appreciation.

Work for the Map-Makers

THE sudden necessity for making extensive changes in the modern atlas in order to bring it into accord with the peace settlement, has raised interesting questions concerning map-making methods generally. Hitherto maps, like other things in printed form, have conveyed the impression that what they present is established and well-nigh immutable. The pages of an atlas have had the appearance of being impervious to the influence of the world's changes, political and economic. The lines denoting interstate boundaries have seemed almost as unalterable as the lines of the coast and the mountains, while peoples have been shown corralled within impenetrable barriers of political frontiers. Based upon inelastic political agreements, maps have had no means of reacting to the perpetual changes in the economic sphere. They usually displayed the world divided into two water-tight compartments, the eastern and western hemispheres, which they subdivided territorially into continents and countries. Consequently there was a simplicity in the whole method which preserved a certain artistic completeness by presenting the land tastefully colored, with its mass of detail, and the ocean serving merely as a border in pale blue. This arrangement has given general satisfaction and has been accepted as a popular convention.

But conventions the world over are now being called upon to justify their claims to existence, and while the immutability suggested by the lines of the map has been quickly undermined by a few strokes of the pen at Versailles, an urgent call has been made for a more comprehensive treatment of the world's surface by map-makers. The question has been raised whether, in view of the broadening of international relations, the map based on political units will be adequate for the reconstruction period and after. An Australian writer points out that, while the growing unity of the Pacific Ocean is becoming a factor of the utmost importance in the world, both politically and economically, the ordinary atlas contains no map embracing that area in its entirety and that, as a result, the oneness of the Pacific has been obscured and there has been no right understanding of its problems. He further asserts that, owing to this, no proper conception can be obtained of the forces converging on the Pacific, which, he says, may cooperate or conflict according as they are wisely or unwisely dealt with, and he complains that map-makers have acquired the habit of drawing land surrounded by seas, rather than seas girt in by land.

It is indeed questionable whether people of the Pacific, much less those without it, can consider this ocean intelligently as a whole, or grasp its immensity, by viewing it section by section in the atlas, as a narrow blue border for the west coast of the Americas, or for the east coast of Asia; as a frame for the map of Australia, or bisected for the purpose of rounding off the two hemispheres. Statesmen of the Roman Empire were provided with comprehensive maps of the whole empire to guide them in developing their immense territories. Monarchs of the sixteenth century studied charts representing the whole territory explored by their navigators. And the same necessity for understanding vast geographical areas falls upon the masses of a democratic country developing trade and friendly relations with other and distant democracies both over land and over seas. In no part of the world

is this more evident than in the Pacific, where the staking out of claims haphazard around its shores has ceased, owing to the multitude of prospectors, and where the increasing need for settling the relations of the peoples concerned has been repeatedly shown. A satisfactory settlement among the Americas, Australia, Japan, and China and the inhabitants of the islands can hardly be effected without every assistance which the map-maker can give. Australia demands recognition as one of the key positions of Pacific trade. She may not easily secure it if she remains in her customary isolation on a back page of the atlas. Vancouver and San Francisco are not exclusively interested in their political fulcrum in Ottawa or Washington; they are also concerned with Vladivostok, Shanghai and Tokyo, Sydney and the trading ports of the Pacific. They, too, require a correct conception of the ocean as a whole, while there are questions, such as commercial development and labor distribution, which cannot be adequately handled without a thorough grasp of the geographical factors involved.

Therefore, however convenient may be the political unit; however attractive may be the land and its detail as a medium for artistic designs; and however unsightly may be the monotonous mass of the Pacific for the foreground of a map; there would seem to be cogent reasons why the map requested should be made. And it is evident that the stronger links now being forged between distant countries, and the rupture of political barriers by air routes and new systems of international railways will cause important developments in map-making methods.

Notes and Comments

SIR ASTON WEBB, the newly elected president of the London Royal Academy, is probably best known as an architect, but the significance of his election, as an indication of the immediate future attitude of the Academy toward national art, lies in his connection with various movements which have shared in common his belief that art should be considered an essential element in life. A man of practical common sense and fine aesthetic perceptions, interested equally in the painting of a picture, the creation of a cathedral, or the planning of a suburban town, the election of the new president can hardly fail to mean new growth. One recalls his desire to see certain far-reaching changes undertaken in London with the end of making that city "one of the artistic wonders of the world and a worthy capital of a great Empire." Toward that end the Royal Academy, within its necessary limits, will presumably work under Sir Aston Webb's presidency.

ONE TIME SAW A GRECIAN COLUMN STAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I one time saw a Grecian column stand,
Its innate whiteness pointed to the sky,
Serenely tranquil in that symmetry,
Which sung the genius of a master hand,
Now long forgot in that forgotten land.
The golden sunlight bathed its classic form,
Which echoed back the loveliness of Thrace.
And when black Tempest bellowed o'er earth's face,
It brooked with quietude the passing storm,
A very crown of unassuming grace.
Ah, beauteous column, memory yet thrills
My sacred hours with thine imagery!
They love God much who serve as restfully
On duty's base amid the quiet hills.

"INTO the fog of the Banks they zoomed," writes a poet, moved to utterance by the hopping off of the aeroplanes from the shores of Newfoundland, and finding a new word to express the sound which the indignant writer of a letter to a St. Johns newspaper declares frightens his hens and reduces their product of eggs. Future dictionaries may find a place for the verb "zoom." Considering all one has read about the aviators waiting, however, one may be allowed to wonder a little whether they actually zoomed into the fog. An earlier poet described the landing of the Pilgrims where the breaking waves dashed high on a stern and rockbound coast, and many readers have accepted that rugged picture of the historic scene without realizing that the spot where they landed was particularly lacking in rocks.

GRANTING that the poets who describe the first trans-Atlantic flight may be allowed some deviations from the strictly literal, the historian of the future will find more strictly accurate material in the photographs of the fliers. Here the United States Navy Department made its preparations for pictorially recording every phase of the attempt as completely as it prepared for the actual accomplishment of the feat. Several hundred photographs and several thousand feet of motion picture film were taken at the different stations, and the story of the flight can be followed in photographs from its beginning in the trial flights at Rockaway Beach. Drawings, sketches, and oil paintings add to the record. Lieutenant C. E. Rutan, U. S. N. R., an aviator who is also a painter, and has been painting aviation pictures on the western front, was the official flight artist: perhaps his paintings, for photographs after all are perishable things compared with canvas, will prove the most lasting records.

THE pleasing custom of an exchange of gifts between old English towns and their American namesakes seems to be growing; at any rate the Benningtons of England and America have followed the example of the British and American Bostons. Boston, Massachusetts, and Boston, England, have exchanged gifts, and not long ago Bennington, Vermont, raised the money to purchase a silk American flag which was sent to Bennington, England. Bennington, England, now replies that the American flag hangs with the Union Jack in the old parish house, and sends a Union Jack to Bennington, Vermont. There are many towns in England and America similarly linked by old associations, and such exchanges are a happy expression of the kind of feeling that should exist between the peoples of the two nations. The more of them that stretch their friendly corporate hands across the sea the better.